The New-York Times.

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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

HEAVY DEFEAT OF THE CARLISTS NEAR ESTELLA—DON ALFONSO WOUNDED—WITHDRAWAL FROM BERGA.

MADRID, Aug. 25.—On Sunday there was a severe engagement near the town of Estella, between 5,000 Government troops and 3,000 Carlists under Ollo. The Carlists were defeated, and their leader, Ollo, wounded.

The Carlists were in large force, and under their favorite leaders, but were completely defeated by the Republican troops. They asked a truce to remove their dead and wounded, which was granted. The remains of the Carlist Army retired toward the French frontier. Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, and Gen. Tristany are among the wounded.

The Carlists have withdrawn from the neighborhood of Berga, having apparently abandoned the idea of its reduction.

A Carlist force has entered the town of Fraga, in Aragon.

THE INSURGENT VESSELS—ACTION OF THE CORTES—THE CARTAGENA BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Times this morning says that the British Government, at the request of Germany, has sent orders to the commander of the British squadron in the Mediterranean to deliver to the Republican authorities the Spanish steamers Almanza and Victoria, but that the inferior force under command of Admiral Lobos renders the recapture of the vessels by the insurgents highly probable, if they are surrendered. The vessels are without crews, and cannot, in their present condition, be used against the insurgents.

In the Cortes, to-day, Señor Olave demanded the prosecution of Hidalgo on the charge of having abandoned his post as Captain of the iron-clad Victoria. He inquired of the Ministers whether the report that Hidalgo was going to Washington, on a mission to the United States Government, was correct.

In consequence of Olave's action, a duel with Hidalgo was imminent, but through the intervention of friends, the meeting has been averted.

A caucus of a majority of the Cortes has decided to elect Señor Castelar President of the body, and Señor Preyer Vice President.

The fleet under the command of Admiral Lobos, which commenced to bombard Cartagena, has been compelled to withdraw out of range of the guns of the insurgents, on account of the inferior armament of the vessels. They cannot cope with the artillery of the forts.

A contemplated revolt by the crew of the Spanish frigate Carmen was discovered by the officers, and forty of the mutineers were arrested and placed in confinement.

THE NEWS FROM BERGA CONFIRMED—THE SITUATION AT CARTAGENA.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—The report that the Carlists have left the vicinity of Berga is fully confirmed by later advices.

The Ministers of War, Marine, and the Interior, and several Generals of the army, threaten to resign if the Government shall decide to commute or in any way fail to execute the death sentences which have been pronounced upon the Communist insurgents.

The Cartagena insurgents have 300 pieces of cannon. They also have a large number of cattle and other supplies.

Six hundred insurgents, who escaped from Valencia, succeeded in reaching Cartagena, reinforcing the insurgent garrison there.

The village of Tortella has been entirely destroyed by the Carlists.

CASTELAR PRESIDENT OF THE CORTES.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—Señor Emilio Castelar was to-day elected President of the Cortes, by a vote of 134 in his favor against 73 blanks. Upon taking the chair, Señor Castelar delivered a conservative speech.

He said the troubles, difficulties, and perils of the nation were increasing. The Republicans, while struggling to establish the Republic, were united; but, after they had achieved victory, were divided, because an ideal always exists. The present Government represents a solid reality, and the opposition represents an ideal. He brilliantly traced the history of democracy, and declared that the death of the Republic would be the sign of the death of liberty, and that the generation would be infamous which achieved liberty and failed to preserve it. I am a Federalist, he said, but madness rends Spanish nationality, while Italy and Germany are becoming more united. He reviewed the public life of M. Thiers, which, he said, was a life of warfare. In conclusion, Señor Castelar invoked Divine protection to save the liberty and integrity of Spain.

FURTHER CARLIST REVERSES.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—Lizzaraga, with 3,000 men, is reported marching to reinforce the Carlists' force besieging Estella, who now number 8,000.

The latter were again defeated on Monday, with considerable loss, by the Repulican force in Estella. The Repulican loss was fifty.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CABINET—THE BANK FORGERS—TERRIFIC STORM—MANY LIVES BELIEVED TO BE LOST—SHAKESPEAREAN DOCUMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Right Hon. William Monsell, Postmaster General, has tendered his resignation, but, at the solicitation of Mr. Gladstone, consents to remain temporarily in charge of the Department.

The prosecution have closed their case against the Bank of England forgers, and the defense have opened. This morning, in the absence of the counsel for the accused, George Bidwell, the principal in the frauds, himself began the cross-examination of the witnesses for the Crown.

At a demonstration of trades-unionists at Edinburgh, on Saturday, there were 15,000 men in procession. The object of the demonstration was to protest against the Criminal Law Amendment act.

A heavy thunder-storm occurred yesterday in the midland counties. The crops were considerably damaged. There was also some loss of life.

The storm of Sunday and Sunday night was one of unprecedented severity. Accounts from Cambridge, Peterborough, Wisbeach, Newark, and other towns represent that the wind and lightning were appalling. Thousands of people refused to go to bed, lest their houses might be overwhelmed while they slept. A number of fires were caused by the lightning, and many deaths are reported.

Childerly Hall, near Cambridge, historically connected with the reign of Charles I., was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

Some interesting Shakespearean documents have just been discovered, which contradict the recent theories touching Shakespeare's business connection with the theatres.

BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERS SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

LONDON, Aug. 26—Evening.—The trial of the Bank of England forgers was brought to an end this afternoon. After George Bidwell had concluded his examination of witnesses for the prosecution, he delivered an address to the Court, in which he exonerated Austin Bidwell and Edwin Noyes from all complicity in the frauds, and declared that he and George MacDonnell were the only guilty ones. MacDonnell also addressed the Court, bearing out the statements of Bidwell.

The case was then given to the jury, who, after twenty minutes' deliberation, found all the accused guilty.

Mr. Justice Archibald immediately sentenced each of the prisoners to penal servitude for life, the highest punishment under the laws for their offense.

FRANCE.

AMERICAN TOURISTS AVOIDING PARIS IN FEAR OF CHOLERA.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—It is said that the number of Americans now at Paris is very small, and that very few of those returning from Vienna are tarrying there, because of stories set afloat by the Swiss hotel-keepers that the cholera is prevailing there.

The Government has decided to bring M. Ranc to trial on the 14th of September.

GERMANY.

DEATH OF THE AUTHOR OF "THE WATCH ON THE RHINE."

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Carl Wilhelm, the composer of the famous German war-song, "The Watch on the Rhine," died to-day at Schwalkalden.

AUSTRIA.

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE AWARDS AT THE EXHIBITION.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—Of the 30,000 medals awarded to exhibitors at the Exposition, 400 go to America.

There is much dissatisfaction with the results of the Exposition. It is charged that a number of articles which were never entered for competition received medals, and that several firms which had none of their goods on exhibition were awarded diplomas, through manipulation of the juries.

It is alleged that those who know how the prizes were secured will attach no value to the medals of the Vienna Exposition.

The quantity of goods and specimens which will be returned home from the American department is very small. Most of the stuff will be sold here.

The exhibitors have been leaving in crowds as fast as they could get away, since the close of the Exposition.

THE EMPEROR IN THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT OF THE EXHIBITION.

VIENNA, Aug. 26.—The Emperor Francis Joseph to-day visited the American Department, and inspected the exhibition of the educational system of the United States, to which he awarded high praise.

HUNGARY.

REPORTED RAVAGES BY CHOLERA.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A special dispatch to the *Telegraph* says the cholera is raging in Hungary, and that fifty per cent. of the cases prove fatal.

ITALY.

DEPARTURE OF SALVINI FOR NEW-YORK.

GENOA, Aug. 26.—Signor Salvini closed his engagement here last night. To-day he left with his company for Paris, en route to New-York.

BELGIUM.

LARGE FIRE IN ANTWERP CAUSED BY LIGHTNING.

ANTWERP, Aug. 26.—A great conflagration was caused here last night by a stroke of lightning, which set fire to one of the largest warehouses in the city. This, with the surrounding buildings, was soon wrapped in flames, and the entire block was destroyed. The fire was still burning at 10 o'clock this morning.

ANTWERP, Aug. 26—Evening.—The fire among the warehouses in this city has been extinguished. The damage is estimated at $400,000.

PORTUGAL.

THE CABLE TO BRAZIL—A DEFECT NEAR THE EUROPEAN END.

LISBON, Aug. 25.—The expedition which is laying the cable between this city and Rio Janeiro, after having proceeded 383 knots, was stopped by the discovery of a fault in the wire. Tests have been made from which it is believed the fault is near the land. The expedition will continue paying out until it reaches Madeira, whence the cable steamer will probably have to return to repair the fault.

EGYPT.

ARRIVAL OF SIR SAMUEL BAKER AT CAIRO.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 25.—Sir Samuel Baker and party have reached Cairo on their return from the expedition into the interior of Africa.

SUMATRA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW DUTCH COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 25.—Gen. Swieten, the new Commander in Chief of the Dutch expedition against Acheen, has arrived at Buitenzorg.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

IMPROVING THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES—JAPANESE REBEL FARMERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 26.—The steamer Great Republic arrived here to-day, with China dates to July 26 and Japan to Aug. 6. She spoke the steamer Colorado on the 15th inst., when all on board were well.

The Chinese news is unimportant, beyond the fact that the press congratulates the people upon the success of the mission of Soyesima, who was sent from Japan to the Emperor for the purpose of improving by treaty the relations of the two countries. The people of Hong Kong fear the cholera may be introduced from Singapore and other places in the Malay Peninsula, and vessels from these places are quarantined from two to ten days.

Yokohama papers say the rebellion of the farmers of Fakuoka Ken and other kens has been put down. The rebels were guilty, in many instances, of shocking barbarities. When close pressed, many of them committed hari-kari. A gunpowder explosion at Osaka killed a large number of persons. The railroad from Osaka to Kobe is progressing favorably. The Emperor and Empress have gone to the hot springs. Last year, on the occasion of their visit, foreigners were excluded, but this time they were not interfered with. Business throughout the Empire is very dull. The press speaks favorably of Soyesima's mission to the Emperor of China, and predicts most satisfactory results from it.

CUBA.

SEVERE FIGHTING NEAR ST. JAGO DE CUBA—SIXTY SPANIARDS KILLED.

HAVANA, Aug. 24, via KEY WEST, Aug. 26.—Rumors are again rife that disturbances are likely to take place at an early day. The Republican and Conservative clubs hold meetings nightly. The insurgents, 300 strong, have burned a small coffee estate in Brazo de Cauto. There has been a very severe engagement between the insurgents and troops near St. Jago de Cuba. The loss was heavy on both sides. The Spaniards admit having lost sixty killed. It is reported that the Spanish General, Buriel, a former Governor of Matanzas, is among the number.

DEATH OF GEN. BURRIEL DENIED.

HAVANA, Aug. 26.—The report that Gen. Burriel was killed in the engagement between the troops and insurgents, near St. Jago de Cuba, is denied.

THE RECENT STORM.

HEAVY GALES IN THE LOWER BRITISH PROVINCES.

CHATHAM, N. B., Aug. 26.—A furious gale of easterly winds, accompanied by heavy rain, commenced on Sunday morning and raged with extreme violence until Monday morning. A great many disasters are reported. Seven square-rigged vessels are ashore and wrecked at Richibucto. Two vessels were driven ashore in the Miramichi River, with several schooners. Bridges were carried away and communication stopped both by mail-carriers and telegraph.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., Aug. 26.—A storm commenced on Sunday morning and lasted until last night. The tide rose several feet higher than usual, swept away a number of wharves, and eight barks and several brigs were driven ashore, only two or three of which will be saved. There were two or three schooners lost, a lobster establishment was much injured, and the grain in the fields greatly damaged.

BUCTOUCHE, N. B., Aug. 26.—A violent easterly gale raged here from Sunday morning till Monday evening. The tide rose four or five feet higher than ever before. Considerable damage was done to wharves and to the shipping. All kinds of lumber were driven in the fields. Houses, barns, and wood-sheds were blown down. One bark was driven high and dry. Several schooners were totally wrecked. Two lobster shanties were carried away with all their contents. Three lives were lost. Cocagne Bridge and Berch Island Bridge were carried off. Also the old bridge at Buctouche is gone. The telegraph wires and posts were carried into the river. It has been one of the most severe storms ever experienced in this vicinity.

PERCE, Quebec, Aug. 26.—A heavy easterly gale with rain commenced Saturday, and continued to rage until this morning. Forty fishing boats were damaged by the storm.

GASPE, Quebec, Aug. 26.—The storm commenced here Saturday afternoon and lasted till this forenoon. No damage was done here. Along the coast, particularly at Point St. Peter and Perce, most of the fishing-boats were broken and swamped. At Cleeradorm the schooners Glen and Eugenie was driven ashore. Both of the crews were saved. The wind blew a hurricane from the north-east, with heavy rain. The brigantine Eagle, loading fish at Point St. Peter, let go anchor, and took refuge in Mal Bay half an hour before the storm broke in force. Bad news will probably be heard from Magdalene, where several large vessels were loading timber.

THE GALE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 26.—A severe thunderstorm passed over this city Saturday night and Sunday morning, doing considerable damage to property. The gale was the heaviest experienced here in many years. Most of the shipping in the port had prepared for the gale, and rode it out. Several small yachts were smashed at their anchorage. The United States frigate Powhatan dragged from her anchorage off the Cunard Wharf, and drifted to the Ordnance Wharf, where she was secured. Steam was kept up on her all day Sunday, in readiness for any emergency. Particulars of the effects of the storm have not yet come in, but it is feared there will be bad news from the country and the sea coast.

The Allan Line steamer Hibernian arrived from England and Newfoundland Saturday night. She brought Miss Bird and her party of destitute English children—fifty girls and fifty boys.

A report from Newfoundland says the schooner William, Capt. Fitzgerald, was lost at Cape Harrison, Newfoundland. The crew were saved.

The ship St. Louis, Capt. Perce, with a general cargo from Liverpool for Philadelphia, struck on Jib Rock, Cape Pine, in a dense fog on Sunday, the 10th inst., and sunk. The crew escaped in the boats and arrived safely at Trepassey, and came to St. John by the steam-ship Leopard.

The body of Patrick Lawler, a passenger by the schooner Momento, was picked up in St. John (N. F.) Harbor last week. The Momento left St. John on the 19th of June last, bound to Rose Blanche for fish, and it is supposed she struck a rock on the same night and sunk in deep water, with all hands on board, seven in number.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen slightly in New-England and the Lower St. Lawrence Valley, where cool and clear weather and light northerly to easterly winds are reported. Partly cloudy and threatening weather prevail in the Middle States and lower lake region, the winds in the lower lake region being light to fresh from the north-west; in the upper lake region, and thence westward to the Missauri Valley, partly cloudy and clear weather, low temperatvre and slightly increased pressure are reported; light variable winds, with partly cloudy weather and light rain in the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys; generally clear weather, with light south-westerly winds and calms prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

PROBABILITIES.

In New-England, the pressure will increase slightly, with lower temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region and the Middle States, light north-easterly to southerly winds, with less cloudiness and light local rains.

For the Ohio Valley and the upper lake region, low temperature, increasing pressure, light, variable winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, generally clear weather, with high temperature and light southerly to westerly winds.

For the North-west, continued low barometer, light easterly to southerly winds, with areas of light rain.

IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park row: 3 A. M., 67°; 6 A. M., 66°; 9 A. M., 72½°; 12 M., 76°; 4 P. M., 79°; 6 P. M., 77°; 9 P. M., 74°; 12 P. M., 69½°. Average temperature yesterday, 72½°.

SEIZURE OF $1,500 WORTH OF SOUNDS.

EASTPORT, Me., Aug. 26.—An important seizure was made at this Custom-house yesterday. A man named Langsford, of Rockport, had brought in about $1,500 worth of sounds from the English side, and made no entry of them, although he had previously been told by the officers that they should be entered. There is no duty on the sounds, and the entry fee is only sixty cents, to evade the payment of which he has lost some $1,500. Langsford has had sounds seized here before, when there was a duty on them

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

WISCONSIN POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—PROBABLE NOMINATIONS—THE WISCONSIN GRANGERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MADISON, Aug. 26.—Delegates to the Republican State Convention to-morrow have nearly all arrived, and the hotels are filled. A. M. Thomson, of Milwaukee, a leading candidate for Lieutenant Governor, to-day published a card withdrawing his name from the field. H. L. Eaton, of Richland, now stands at the head of the list, and will doubtless receive the nomination, as it is understood that the influence of the State Central Committee is in his favor. His principal competitor is R. H. Baker, of Racine. They are both young men, and comparatively unknown through the State. For Secretary of State, L. L. Brusee, the present incumbent, will undoubtedly be the nominee. E. W. Young, of Sauk; A. J. Langworthy, of Milwaukee; J. S. Curtis, of Green Bay, and J. S. Dean, of Madison, are also working for the position. Brusee has already served two terms, and would not now be a candidate were it not understood that Henry Baez, State Treasurer, is to be renominated. Baez is a German, and Brusee is a Welchman. The feeling throughout the State is greatly in favor of the reelection of both, or neither. Both have made good officers, and will add to the strength of the ticket. O. S. Johnson, of Milwaukee, the present Commissioner of Emigration, is a candidate for State Treasurer also, but with only faint hopes of success. He now fills a position created to satisfy the demand of the Norwegians, to which nationality he belongs, and could be renominated, but declines anything but a nomination for Treasurer. O. B. Thomas, of Prairie du Chien, and Jno. P. Bennett, of Janesville, are leading candidates for Attorney General, with the chances in favor of Bennett. Both are able and popular men. Gen. Samuel Fallows, now Superintendent of Public Instruction, has just accepted a call to the Presidency of the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington. This leaves the field open for a new man. Robert Graham, of the Oshkosh Normal School, was recommended for the place by the State Teachers' Association, but to-night he telegraphs the withdrawal of his name. Samuel Shaw, of Omro, and W. H. Chandler, of Dane County, are probable candidates.

For Governor there is no question about the nomination of Washburn, which will probably be done by acclamation. His course has been entirely satisfactory to all Republicans and a large portion of the Opposition. Recent events render it highly probable that at the expiration of Senator Carpenter's term Gov. Washburn will be the leading candidate for the Senate against that gentleman, and in that case the Lieutenant Governor to be nominated to-morrow may occupy the Gubernatorial chair. This fact adds considerable interest to the contest, and serves to whet the appetite of the gentlemen who are striving for the second place on the ticket.

Resolutions will be adopted strongly condemning the law of the last Congress appropriating back pay to Congressmen, indorsing the Administration of Gov. Washburn, and pledging the fidelity of the party in Wisconsin to Republican principles. There is a large proportion of able and intelligent men in the Convention, and its deliberations will be interesting.

To-day, at Watertown, the first annual meeting of the Wisconsin granges was held with closed doors. About 300 delegates are present, presided over by Grand Master Cochran. They will not nominate a State ticket, and will consider matters directly pertaining to Patrons of Husbandry, without discussing politics, except in a general way. Gov. Washburn is understood to be emphatically a grangeman, and the Patrons will be satisfied with his nomination.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ASSEMBLING OF THE DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 26.—The delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which meets in this city to-morrow, are all here. A large number of outsiders from all parts of the State are also in attendance, and the hotels are crowded. The Convention will hold its session in the Court-room, which is well adapted for that purpose. Candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and State Treasurer are to be nominated, but no slate has been made and no person is named as the especial favorite for either position. The names of Judge Elwell, of Columbia, and Judge Ludlow, of Philadelphia, are prominent ones for the Supreme Bench. They are Eastern men, and the sense of the majority is to select a candidate for that position from that section, and to take the candidate for State Treasurer from the West. The permanent chairmanship lies between Hon. James H. Hopkins, of Allegheny; Hon. R. Milton Spear, of Huntingdon, and Col. Wright, of this county.

THE TROTTING TURF.

BEACON PARK ASSOCIATION FALL MEETING.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The Fall meeting of the Beacon Park Association began to-day. There was an excellent attendance and two good races.

The first race was for a purse of $600 for horses that never beat three minutes, and of the nine entries four started. Before the start b. g. Colonel Pike was the favorite, but after the first heat the betting changed in favor of Dustin Jim. The following is the summary:

Dustin Jim	1	2	1	1
Colonel Pike	3	1	2	2
John T. Russell	4	4	3	3
Nellie Walton	2	3	dr.	

Time—2:34, 2:38, 2:33, 2:38.

The second race was for a purse of $1,500, for horses that never beat 2:26; $400 to second, $200 to third. The entries were Ben Flagler, Charley Green, Ben Starr, Whalebone, Blanche, Joe Brown, and Fred Hooper. In the pools Blanche was the favorite at two to one against the field. The race was hotly contested by Blanche, Ben Flagler, Charley Green, and Ben Starr, the others not starting.

SUMMARY.

Blanche	3	0	1	2	1	1
Ben Flagler	2	0	3	1	2	2
Charley Green	1	4	2	3	3	3
Ben Starr	4	3	4	4	dr.	

Time—2:28, 2:27½, 2:28, 2:29½, 2:27, 2:26½.

THE LEWISTON DRIVING PARK.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 26.—The August meeting at the Lewiston Driving Park commenced this afternoon. The attendance is quite large, and the races excite much interest.

The purse for horses that have never beaten 2:40 was won by Buffalo Bill, whose best time was 2:35.

The purse for horses which have never beaten three minutes was won by Frank, entered by A. W. Worcester, of Boston; best time—2:39.

ACQUITTAL OF BEER-DEALERS IN WORCESTER, MASS.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 26.—The trial of the German beer-dealers of this city was concluded before the Superior Court to-day. The defense offered was that the beer sold was Schenk beer and not lager-beer, and that it was not intoxicating. The jury was out six hours, but failed to agree, six being for conviction and six for acquittal. After the jury had reported, the Court adjourned *sine die*. The result is considered as a victory for the Germans, and the cases will probably be dropped by the Government.

HON. JOHN P. HALE.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., Aug. 26.—An unfavorable change was reported yesterday in the condition of Hon. John P. Hale, convulsions having followed an attack of congestion of the brain. He is more comfortable to-day.

THE BRIGHAM YOUNG DIVORCE SUIT.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 26.—Rev. Mr. Stratton replies to the card of Tilford & Smith, Mrs. Young's counsel in the divorce case. He reiterates his former statements that he had nothing to do with advising Mrs. Young to compromise. He accuses the lady's counsel of defaming their client and Maxwell, who is also out in a card somewhat bearing Stratton's statement out. The balance of the latter's statement is a general denial. Maxwell says he is opposed to rascality in general. He hopes the law will take its course finally, and it will, if he has his say. The suit will go on, it is said, before Judge McKean, although Mrs. Young is again reported as attempting to settle.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CRUISE OF THE PORTSMOUTH—OFFICERS ORDERED TO DUTY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Advices have been received at the Navy Department that the United States steamer Portsmouth returned to Honolulu on the 7th August from a two months' cruise in search of reported dangers in the North Pacific. Leaving Honolulu on the 10th of June, she beat through the passage between the islands of Molokair and Oahu against a very stormy head wind. The vicinity of the reported positions of Donna Maria Dazaran Island and Philadelphia Island, No. 242 list of dangers, also of No. 239, were carefully examined and fully searched, but no indication was discovered of land, reef, or shoal water. The vicinity of the shoal No. 277 was carefully searched; also of No. 269, including the position of the reef given in Blunt's general chart of the Pacific Ocean, but nothing was found to indicate island, reef, or shoal water. The various positions assigned Cooper's Island, No. 288 danger list, also the position assigned this danger on Blunt's chart, were carefully examined. The nonexistence of all of them was conclusively shown. The position assigned in Wilkes' narrative cannot be reconciled to his published chart of the track of his expedition. As the officers and crew had been much used up by the cruise, the Portsmouth expected to remain at Honolulu until the arrival of the mail steamer in September, to refresh, and recruit, and make some repairs.

The Wabash, flag-ship of Rear Admiral Case, left Corfu on the 5th of August for Cartagena and other ports on the coast of Spain to look after American interests.

The American schooner from Honolulu, bound to the Lamoan Group with United States Special Commissioner A. B. Steinberger, was spoken by the United States steamer Portsmouth July 7, in longitude 141° 12' west, latitude 27° 5' north.

Rear Admiral John J. Almy is ordered to command the South Pacific Station. He will sail on the 5th of September to relieve Rear Admiral Charles Steedman of that command.

Lieut. Commander Henry L. Johnson is ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

Master J. R. Selfridge is ordered to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard.

Ensign W. A. Bull is ordered to the Lackawanna, Asiatic Station; Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris is ordered to the Frolic; Lieut. W. N. Fields is detached from the Lackawanna and ordered to return home; Lieut. Thomas G. Grove is detached from duty at Mound City, Ill., and ordered to the Asiatic Station; Assistant Paymaster L. G. Boggs is detached from the Frolic, and ordered to settle his accounts.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $104,836.

Ten thousand three hundred pounds of silver bullion passed east through Omaha yesterday.

The Marine Hospital, at New-Orleans, was sold by auction, yesterday, and was purchased by Mayor Wiltz, for the city, for $50,000.

The Treasury Department yesterday received from the syndicate of London $5,000,000 in five-twenty bonds and canceled coupons.

The Philadelphia Council excursionists left Omaha for the East yesterday. They were entertained by the Mayor and City Council.

An unknown man was cut in two by a train on the New-Orleans and Mobile Railroad, near Teagarden Station, on Monday night.

The annual camp-meeting of the Newbury District Association begins to-day, at Westerly Grove, near Goshen, and continues ten days.

The Atlantic and Baltimore Clubs played in Baltimore, yesterday, before 1,500 spectators, with the following result: Baltimore, 17; Atlantic, 9.

A raid was made to-day upon T. J. Dunbar & Co. and other prominent liquor-dealers in Boston by the State Constabulary, and $10,000 worth of liquors seized.

Notwithstanding the defalcation in the Albany Exchange Bank, and should the whole amount be lost, the capital of the bank—$300,000—would be unimpaired, with a surplus of over $100,000.

The Pennsylvania detectives who have been in Montreal, Canada, in search of a banker named Brown, who fled that State with $100,000, the fruit of forgeries, left for home yesterday, without success.

A balloon that ascended from Philadelphia on Monday came down in Randolph Township, Burlington County, N. J., seven miles east of Egg Harbor, having traveled fifty-two miles in fifty minutes.

In the Democratic Convention in San Francisco on Monday night, another ineffectual attempt was made to harmonize on the legislative ticket. Appearances do not indicate that a compromise will be effected.

Benjamin Miller, aged fifty, was shot by Morton Packer, aged seventeen, at Flat Rock Dam, Penn., yesterday. Miller received the ball in his thigh. Packer alleges that the shooting was accidental.

The Boston Republican City Committee has assigned Friday evening next for choosing delegates to the State Convention from Boston. The Democrats hold caucuses on Thursday evening next for the same purpose.

While Nathan Prouty and Deacon Jonas Nutting, Shirley Shakers, were turning their wagon, at Ayer, Mass., it upset, throwing Mr. Nutting violently to the ground, causing instant death. He was seventy-one years of age.

William Bussanina, a German music-teacher, about fifty years old, committed suicide, at Middletown, N. Y., on Monday night, by taking laudanum. His suicide is attributed to dissipation in consequence of financial embarrassment.

The Centennial Executive Committee of the State of Pennsylvania yesterday organized temporarily by the election of Hon. Wm. Bigler, of Clearfield County, as Chairman, and Hon. Samuel M. Wherry, of Cumberland County, as Secretary.

The fourth annual meeting of the New-Hampshire Women Suffrage Association began yesterday at Lancaster, Mrs. White presiding. Miss Eastman, of Lowell, was the speaker of the evening. Mrs. Livermore, Lucy Stone, and others are present.

The balances in the Treasury yesterday were: Currency, $10,299,099; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $35,815,000; coin, $87,245,785, including in coin certificates, $44,153,500; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

The engine of a freight-train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad exploded, on Tuesday afternoon, about five miles west of Atlantic, killing J. Dyson, brakeman, and badly scalding the engineer, George Crane, and a fireman named Harry Morgan.

The bodies of two men, named Plomer and Rexford, perforated by many bullets, were found yesterday on the track of the Toledo, Peoria and Wabash Railroad, near Blandenville. The men had evidently been murdered, and their bodies placed on the track.

A meeting at Saratoga, last evening, was addressed by Theo. L. Cuyler, of New-York; Rev. A. A. Miner, of Boston, and John Wannamaker. The Prohibitionist Executive State Committee will meet there to-day to fix the day for the State Convention. The New-York State Temperance Committee, appointed at Albany, will also meet there to-day.

Mr. Orin Dubois, a resident of San José, in California, has had in his employ a young Chinaman to cook for the family. The Chinaman fell in love with Mr. Dubois' daughter, Alice, aged seventeen, but the young lady did not reciprocate his passion. He obtained possession of her photograph and she demanded its return. On Monday he gave the picture back to her, and on the same instant fired three shots at her from a revolver. Her steel corsets turned the bullets, and she escaped from him. The Chinaman then blew his own brains out. The young woman is uninjured.

Hon. Nelson Tift, of Georgia, arrived at Louisville, Ky., yesterday, to seek the co-operation of Louisville in establishing a new line of steamships between Savannah and Liverpool. He seeks business encouragement only for the enterprise.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A GERMAN SHOOTS HIS WIFE AND MORTALLY WOUNDS HIMSELF.

At 12:30 o'clock this morning, while Officer Lawrence Burke, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was on duty in Grand street, near Centre, his attention was attracted by the sharp sounds of five pistol-shots in rapid succession, proceeding from a small frame house, No. 221 Centre street. The officer rapped an alarm and hurried to the place. The front door was fastened, and while the policeman was endeavoring to force an entrance one of the inmates of the house opened the door from inside. Going up-stairs to the second floor, in a small unfurnished room, he found a woman staggering about, bleeding from several wounds in the face and head, and on the floor was lying a man with his face covered with blood. Procuring assistance, the officer took the woman to the Mulberry Street Police Station, where she gave her name as Christina Wisbrecht, a native of Germany, thirty-three years of age. She said that she had been shot by her husband, Henry Wisbrecht, also a German, of about forty-five years. She had been separated from him for some time, and he came to her last night and endeavored to induce her to return and live with him. A quarrel ensued, during which her husband had drawn a pistol and shot her. On examination, two wounds were found in her face, one in her left thigh, and one in her left knee.

The husband had shot himself in the mouth, inflicting a horrible wound. By his side was found a Smith & Wesson revolver, with five chambers discharged.

Mr. Fritz Ehring, who occupies the back room on the second floor of the house, stated to a TIMES reporter that the woman had no home, and that yesterday she was employed washing for his wife, and was allowed to remain with them for the night. At about 16 o'clock last evening this husband came and asked to see his wife. After some conversation, Westrecht desiring a private interview, the couple were allowed to go into the front room, which was unoccupied. They remained there for over two hours talking, when Ehring, who was in bed, suddenly heard a scream and a pistol-shot. He sprang up and looked into the room and saw Wesbrecht holding his wife by the throat and firing the pistol again. He rushed down stairs, and met the officer at the door.

Wesbrecht and his wife were taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. It is believed that they are both mortally wounded. The ill-fated couple have been married some years, but have no children.

DECISION ON JUDGMENTS FOR NOTES FOR SLAVES.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 26.—The Supreme Court of Georgia decided to-day that the law forbidding the validity of judgments for notes whose consideration was slaves is unconstitutional, and that unless barred by the statute of limitation such judgments can only be made operative. The Court was divided, Judge McCoy dissenting. The Court also decided in the matter of the Atlanta street railroad war to the effect that the company who got the right to use a street first from the City Council, had prior claim. This reverses the decision of the lower Court.

MUSICAL CONVENTION.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Musical Convention, of which Carl Zerrahn, of Boston, is conductor, and J. G. Parkhurst, of Oswego, manager, opened at the rink this morning, with prayer and an address by Rev. Mr. Lully. The Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston is here, and nearly 300 singers have arrived, among whom are some of the finest in the State. It is expected there will be a chorus of over 600 by to-morrow. The Convention will close on Friday night.

THE ITALIAN SLAVES IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 26.—Two Italian padrones and six boys were found in Oak street, in this city, last evening. They had recently fled from No. 45 Crosby, New-York. The padrones were brought before the City Court this morning and their cases were continued to Sept. 1, they being placed under bonds of $1,000. The boys are very young.

GAMBLING AT THE SPRINGFIELD RACES.

The extent to which pool-selling and gambling was carried on at the Hampden Park trotting races has scandalized the Springfield *Union*. It declares that "the great races of the past week have been but an unimportant appendage—a throw of the dice, as it were—of an immense gambling machine, by which men have been robbed of tens, yes, hundreds of thousands of dollars. For this scandalous outrage of moral principle and public opinion, continues the *Union*, we hold the Hampden Park Association responsible. It could not have existed—on the park at least—without their consent and tolerance. We are fully aware that the Association has done more than any other similar organization in the country to raise the sports of the turf above the reach and control of jockeys. Let it now take another forward step by declaring that henceforth pool-selling shall be abolished from the race-ground which it controls. The defense that we can't have the races without the pools is a very flimsy and specious one. But suppose it were true—what then? Give up the races by all means. If we cannot have a modicum of exhilarating sport without so large a proportion of evil mixed with it, we had better dispense with the former altogether.

A GUNPOWDER PILE-DRIVER.

A Baltimore paper gives the following account of a new kind of pile-driver: There was exhibited yesterday afternoon at the wharf of Mr. Wendell Bollman, Canton, a pile-driver, the motive power of which was gunpowder. The machine is the invention of Henry Vogler, of Baltimore, and does its work in an effective and quick manner. It consists of a large gun cap, which fits on the head of the pile to be driven into the mud, and on the cap is placed a percussion cartridge, invented by B. C. Nicoll, of this city. The hammer is held in its place over the cap by means of a brake, and to start the same on its downward course a brake, under control of a person at the foot of the machine, releases it, causing it to descend with lightning-like velocity upon and exploding the cartridge, which, in turn, forces the hammer back to its old position, where it is held by the brake before spoken of. At the test yesterday a pile was driven eleven feet through a hard bottom in the space of four minutes. Mr. C. P. Manning, civil engineer, and several other scientific gentlemen witnessed the working of this new-fashioned pile-driver, and expressed themselves highly satisfied with its effectiveness and saving of labor.

THE MASSACHUSETTS GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

"In a conversation between Secretary Robeson and a gentleman of this city," remarks the Hartford *Courant*, the Massachusetts political canvass was discussed, and "the relation thereto of the Federal Administration mentioned. The Secretary said: 'The National Administration is not in the business of either making or unmaking the Governor of Massachusetts, or of any other State. If it should interfere, directly or indirectly, for or against any individual, the people would have just cause of complaint. There are thirty-six other States, but one would think from some of the criticisms, more especially outside, that there is only one State in the Union. Of course, every Federal office-holder is at perfect liberty to exercise his own judgment in perfect freedom in the discharge of his duties as a citizen and a voter. And these I know to be the sentiments of Gen. Grant.'

'And may I give this to the press?'

'Certainly—I see no objection—only, it is nothing new.'"

WASHINGTON.

FRENCH DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.

EFFORTS TO SECURE THE WITHDRAWAL OF PRESIDENT GRANT'S ORDER—INTERNAL REVENUE AND CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Treasury Department has received information that the French Government will soon take measures to secure the revocation of the order of the President with regard to the differential duties between the United States and France. It appears that the French law of Jan. 30, 1872, which compelled President Grant to promulgate the order in question, has now been abrogated by the French Government. The abrogation has only been suspended until Oct. 1, to allow sufficient time for the diplomatic action necessary to the revocation of the order of reprisal, which was until Oct. 1. The differential duties have been very burdensome to French commerce, and have amounted to a practical prohibition. French ships going from South America to France have been inhibited from taking freight at New-York since the promulgation of this order. It is expected that the Marquis De Noailles will immediately institute measures to secure the revocation of this order on Oct. 1, inasmuch as the French differential law, which made the order necessary, has now been repealed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Treasury officials believe that British Columbia will be admitted to the benefits of the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, although not a part of the Dominion of Canada at the time of the signing of the treaty. It is argued that the fact that the territory was subsequently acquired cannot impair the obligations of a treaty with any country; that the treaty embraces the Dominion of Canada and such territory as it may subsequently acquire.

THE REVENUE AND THE ESTIMATES.

The receipts of internal revenue for the month, including to-day, amount to $7,420,203. The estimates for the month are about $8,000,000. There is generally a falling off in the receipts during July and August, for the reason that a good many distilleries are not in operation. The Commissioner still expects that the receipts of the fiscal year will amount to $120,000,000, which is an excess of $5,000,000 over the receipts of last year. The Customs receipts for August will amount to $18,000,000. These receipts are considerably diminished by reason of the uncertainty which prevails in business circles with reference to the price of gold. These receipts cannot properly be compared with the receipts for the corresponding month of last year, for the reason that the new tariff went into effect on the 1st of July of that year, which induced merchants to take great quantities of goods out of bond directly after the first of that month, causing a very considerable augmentation of the receipts. The receipts, however, are considered as very favorable, and it is expected that the amount for the year will fully come up to the estimates.

AN ADVOCATE OF A THIRD TERM.

The daily *Republican* has a three column contributed article devoted to the advocacy of the claims of President Grant to a re-election to a third term.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SENATOR MORTON'S BACK PAY.

The Secretary of the Senate has received the following letter from Senator Morton:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1873.

Hon. George C. Gorham, Secretary of the United States Senate:

You are hereby directed to return to the Treasury of the United States the money to which I am entitled by a law of the last Congress, as increased compensation, known as "back pay." I had determined from the first I would not draw this money, and now comply with a formality which seems necessary to close up the matter in your accounts.

(Signed,) O. P. MORTON.

JUDGE HOLT AND THE SURRATT PETITION.

Judge Advocate General Holt publishes in the *Chronicle* to-day a statement defending himself from the charges that he, when presenting the record of the trial of Mrs. Surratt to President Johnson, withheld from him a petition signed by five members of the Court, recommending, in consideration of her age and sex, a commutation of her death-sentence to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. The communication embraces a letter from Judge Holt to Secretary Belknap, denying in toto the assertions referred to, and offering as proofs of his innocence letters from Judge Bingham, Ex-Attorney General Speed, Hon. James Harlan, Rev. Dr. Butler, pastor of St. Paul's Church, and many others, all of which are to the effect that the record of the trial and the petition in favor of Mrs. Surratt were in the President's office before the execution of the conspirators. Judge Bingham's letter, which is dated Feb. 17, 1873, states that, having drawn the petition on behalf of Mrs. Surratt, and having after her execution heard the report that it had been withheld from the President, he called on the Secretaries of State and War, Messrs. Seward and Stanton, and was assured by them both that the petition had been before the President, and had been duly considered by him and his advisers before the death-sentence upon Mrs. Surratt had been approved, and that the President and the Cabinet upon such consideration were a unit in denying the prayer of the petition.

THE WEATHER SIGNAL SERVICE.

Gen. Myer, Chief Signal Officer, sailed Aug. 23, under orders from the War Department, on a rapid trip to Vienna, to attend a meeting of the chiefs of meteorological services at that place. The General hopes to see this convention take the first step to bring about a world-wide system of weather reports, connecting the United States and Europe. During his absence the Signal Office will be in charge of Col. Garrick Malloy.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A destructive fire occurred in Lynn, Mass., on Monday night, which was got under control about midnight. It broke out in French's furniture-store, on Union street. Among the buildings burned were French's furniture-store and manufactory, Chase & Green's furnishing-store, May & Whitney's clothing-store, Robinson's jewelry-store, Tuttle & Bailey's grocery, and several other buildings. The Sagamore House was in imminent danger, and all the movable property was taken out, but the building was saved by great exertion. The losses are heavy, but the amount is not yet ascertained. The old Opera-house, belonging to William Thompson, was destroyed. The building was valued at $20,000. French's building was worth $10,000. In this building was a stock of goods valued at $10,000, and May & Co., clothiers, lose quite as much. Welch & Co. will lose not far from $40,000, and the total loss on half a dozen smaller tenement-houses is $10,000.

The extensive saw-mill of C. W. Sanders & Co., at Lowell, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Monday. The loss on the building and machinery is estimated at from $20,000 to $25,000. The insurance is $16,000.

A new dwelling-house in Eutaw place, Baltimore, just completed for the private residence of L. W. Gunther, and built in most elegant style, took fire on Monday night and was damaged to the amount of $30,000. It was unoccupied and unfurnished, and was insured for $20,000 in the Equitable, of Baltimore.

A fire burned Mrs. Heaney's residence, on Magazine street, New-Orleans, yesterday, and those occupied by Messrs. Beers and Sloo. Loss $15,000; insured in local companies.

The latest estimate places the loss on Valentine Blatz's brewery, at Cincinnati, at $300,000. The insurance is $225,000.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

TWENTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION—FIFTH DAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Aug. 25, 1873.

This has been the busiest day of the meeting. A very large number of papers remained unread, and for the sake of disposing of as many of them as possible, after a brief general session for transaction of business matters, the Association was divided into four sub-sections—one for mathematics and astronomy, one for chemistry, one for geology and geography, and one for zoölogy and botany. Among such a multiplicity of subjects, I am compelled to select only such as are of more general interest, and even these are very greatly condensed.

Prof. H. W. Wiley, of Indianapolis, Ind., discussed the unification of doses in medicine and the introduction of the metric system of weights in pharmacy. He showed that the transition from the use of the grain to the gramme and its fractions could be very easily and simply made, thus bringing pharmacy into harmony with chemistry, where the metric weights are almost exclusively employed. He also advocated the project of fixing a uniform dose—a certain weight of powdered drugs—a certain volume of liquids. A law should be passed fixing the degree of concentration or dilution according to the potency of the drug, so that a certain uniform volume or a certain weight of any medicine should really contain the standard dose. It is seen at a glance how greatly this system would relieve the dispensing pharmacist, and also prove a safeguard against mistakes.

ON SOME PALEOZOIC FISHES FROM THE ROCKS OF OHIO.

Prof. J. S. Newberry, of Columbia College, New-York, exhibited some beautifully-preserved fossil fishes from the Devonian and carboniferous rocks of Ohio. Among them was a jaw 18 inches long, and very massive, which belonged to a great bucklered fish called by him dinicthys, or terrible fish, which resembled coccosteus of the European old red sandstone, but was a hundred times as large. In the largest specimens of this fish the jaws were 2 feet long, the teeth of the upper jaw 7 inches long, one plate from the back 2 feet square. The specimen exhibited was the jaw of a new species of this genus, in which the jaws shut over each other like the blades of shears. This came from the Huron Shall, Lorain County, Ohio.

Dr. Newberry also exhibited a series of exquisitely-preserved small-scaled fishes from the cannel coal of Ohio. In these fishes every scale and fin-ray is shown, and the whole fish is coated with a thin film of sulphide of iron, and thus "gilded." Shark teeth and spines, scales and teeth of large ganoids, and skeletons of many carnivorous salamanders are found, all preserved in the same beautiful manner.

In describing the formations which contain these fossil fishes, Dr. Newberry said: "Each of these great geological systems, Silurian, Devonian, carboniferous, &c., was composed of strata formed by invasions of the land by the sea, each invasion forming the record of one great submergence, the lime-stones which form each system being the deposit from the sea when the submergence was most complete. The sediment of the lower Silurian sea contained no fish remains, but of all the classes of invertebrate animals in abundance. The rulers of this sea were gigantic cuttle-fishes, of which the shells are now called *orthoceras.*

In the upper Silurian sea, fishes existed in Europe, but none have yet been found in the sediment of this sea in America. When the waters of the upper Silurian sea were withdrawn into the basins which have always been ocean, perhaps a million of years elapsed before they came back to the Devonian sea. In that sea were hosts of fishes, many of them of large size, clad in scale and plate armor, and provided with formidable jaws and teeth. These plated fishes were the rulers of the Devonian sea.

In the sea of the carboniferous age, sharks were the largest and most powerful of fishes, and were the tyrants of the ocean, as now. In the bays, lakes, and rivers of the carboniferous continent were many small scaled ganoids, like those exhibited. The garpike is the modern representative of these.

Prof. H. W. Wiley, of Indianapolis, Ind., described and exhibited an automatic filtering apparatus. It consists of an ordinary filter support with two arms. The upper arm holds a large funnel of one to three litres capacity, and an electro-magnet with a set of levers to operate a stop on the funnel. The lower arm is provided with a common Bunsen's funnel, in which is a glass float attached by a platinum wire to a lever, at whose other end is a small mercury cup. As the fluid in the funnel falls the float sinks and the cup rises until the mercury touches the two platinum wires which are the poles of a small battery connected with the electro-magnet. This completes the circuit, the magnet's armature is pulled down, the stop in the large funnel is raised, and the liquid runs through into the small funnel until, by the rising of the float, the connection is broken. This action continues until all the fluid in the large funnel has passed through. By means of this apparatus a quantitative analyst can save several hours daily.

PROF. A. E. DOLBEAR, OF BETHANY, WEST VA., ON A NEW METHOD OF MEASURING THE VELOCITY OF THE LIGHT.

The velocity of a luminous body moving toward or away from the earth has been measured by Huggins and others by observing in the spectroscope the displacement of the lines. A velocity of two miles a second will produce enough to be observed. It is proposed by Prof. Dolbear to observe one of the planets, as Venus, both when approaching and when receding from the earth. He takes two lines in opposite ends of the spectrum, and measures their displacement both in approach and in recession. If the line of red rays move with the same velocity, the displacement should be the same. When they move with varying velocity, the difference gives an approximate measure of the velocity of light.

Prof. G. B. Goode, of Middletown, Conn., had investigated the question whether snakes swallow their young. He held that certain species protect their young by allowing them to run into their open throats in order to guard them from the approach of danger, and that they afterward emerge. This has been a disputed question since the publication of White's Selborne in 1789. In response to interrogatories, ninety-four affirmative testimonies had been received from persons who had witnessed the whole or a part of the act. We have also the statements of Prof. Smith, of New-Haven, Dr. Palmer, of the Smithsonian Institution, and other naturalists who have witnessed the act. It is proved beyond a doubt that the young voluntarily enter the throat, and two witnesses testify to seeing them emerge when the supposed danger is passed. Eminent physiologists see no reason why young snakes may not thus remain hidden for a considerable time. Certain lizards are also believed thus to swallow their young.

DR. E. ANDREWS, OF CHICAGO, ON A NEW THEORY OF GEYSER ACTION, ILLUSTRATED BY AN ARTIFICIAL GEYSER.

The author objected to the theory of geyser action as proposed by Tyndall and Bunsen, as accounting only for brief eruptions of foam and spray, whereas the geysers of the Yellowstone Valley throw streams of clear water for half an hour at a time. Dr. Andrews supposes that the conditions of a geyser exist whenever the cooler waters of surrounding regions pass by subterranean channels deeply into the earth, and, approaching the volcanic geyser region, rise somewhat, so as to enter one of the heated caverns of the volcanic rocks near its upper part, leaving it again by an opening lower than the one at which they entered, and passing thence upward toward the surface. The action is as follows: The heat of the rocks in the cavern causes the water to boil; steam accumulates in the upper portion of the cavern, and exerts pressure on the water, but cannot itself escape, because of the inverted syphon form of the cave; nor can the steam escape at the outlet channel, since that orifice is below the surface of the water. The steam pressure therefore constantly increases, forcing the water to rush from the outlet into the external air. Dr. Andrews has devised an apparatus to illustrate his views, reproducing geyser action perfectly.

PROF. THEODORE GILL, OF WASHINGTON CITY, ON THE GENUS MICROPTERUS, OR BLACK BASS, AND ITS SPECIES.

He has recently given his attention to the black bass, and had reached unexpected conclusions. First, he claims for the genus the name Micropterus, that having been the first given, and consequently taking precedence.

Having examined many specimens belonging to this genus in the Smithsonian Institution and also in the Museum at Cambridge, he had been able to distinguish but two species. These two were broadly distinguished, though the distinguishing characters had been for the most part overlooked. These characters consist in the size of the scales, their relative extension on the pectoral bones and vertical fins, the outline of the dorsal fin, and the size of the mouth. The small-mouthed species, or true black bass, is the grystes salmoides of Cuvier, and consequently micropterus salmoides of the revised nomenclature. The large-mouthed species, the Oswego bass, is the micropterus nigranus.

PROF. JAMES D. DANA, OF YALE COLLEGE, ON THE SLATES OF THE TACONIC MOUNTAINS OF THE AGE OF THE HUDSON RIVER OR CINCINNATI GROUPS.

In his study of the Stockbridge limestone and associated rocks in Berkshire County, Mass., he found that the ridges were often, if not always, synclinal. They consist of the slates or schists, and sometimes quartzite, overlying the limestone during the period of disturbance and metamorphism which made the mountains. The overlying beds, or part of them, were folded together into a compact mass, which withstands degradation, while the same beds in the anticlinals are much broken and obliterated. The slate ridges between are only squeezes of the slate formation between the sides of a limestone synclinal. In the Taconic Mountains the dip of the limestone is to the eastward. So also with the Taconic slates. The Professor held until recently that the limestones were newer than the Taconic slates, but a late examination of Mount Washington, in Sheffield, Mass., gave this stone a westerly dip. Up the mountain the limestone actually passes beneath the slates. Thus the facts seem to show that the limestone passes under Mount Washington, and comes up again at Copake, on the west of the Taconic range. The Taconic slates probably belong to the Hudson River group; the Trenton limestone, then, is probably the true Taconic system. It follows, from all the facts given in this paper, that all the old Green Mountain gneisses are not purely Silurian, and that Staurolites are not evidence of pure Silurian age.

PROF. G. W. HOUGH, OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, ALBANY, N. Y., ON AN AUTOMATIC REGISTERING EVAPORATOR AND RAIN-GAUGE.

One of the most important elements in studying meteorological phenomena has heretofore been much neglected, namely, the continued evaporation taking place on the surface of the earth. Few attempts have been made to determine the amount of water evaporated from different places, and under different conditions of surface. Engineers, in estimating the water-supply for cities, have until recently based their computations entirely on the amount of rain-fall—a most fallacious method, since every one must know that from two localities of similar area and surface, one covered with forest and the other not, the quantity of water to be utilized will be greater in the first case than in the second. Although the rain-fall has not sensibly diminished since the first settlement of America, it is known that the amount of water in our streams is less. The estimation of the amount of evaporation is believed to be of great importance to agriculture, and therefore he has devised an instrument to register it. The rain is received in a vessel connected with a balance, and measures the rain-fall by weight instead of by volume. Instead of connecting directly with the balance, he attaches two platinum points, which are connected with a battery, and these register every alteration in the weight of the vessel. The apparatus is placed on top of a building, and exposed directly to the sun's rays. Thus the evaporation goes on just as from the earth's surface. If it is desired to know how much evaporation takes place from a given soil, the bucket is filled with that soil, and then moistened with the water.

SUPERINTENDENT ALBERT S. BICKMORE ON THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK CITY.

For many years a large number of the generous and public-spirited citizens of New-York had long felt the need of a museum and library of natural history that should be on a scale commensurate with the Metropolis of our country and would encourage and develop the study of natural science, advance the general knowledge of kindred subjects, and to this end furnish popular instruction and recreation. In 1868 a remarkable opportunity presented itself of securing a rare collection that would form an admirable nucleus for such a comprehensive museum. The most extensive dealer in specimens of natural history in the world, Edward Verreaux, of Paris, suddenly died, leaving in the hands of his widow a collection that, at the rate he was accustomed to charge, would have brought over 500,000 francs, or $100,000 in gold. This great collection included the choicest specimens he had been able to obtain from every part of the world, particularly the East Indies and Australia. He had made extensive explorations in Africa himself, and had been specially aided in his researches by the French Government. Like most naturalists, he found it an easy matter to exchange with his friends, and thus constantly enriched his own museum, but to get the cash necessary for his extensive operations he was obliged to borrow of bankers and mortgage his specimens. Dying suddenly, he left the rich gatherings of an industrious life-time seriously embarrassed with debt. This opportunity it was decided to try to improve, and a subscription of nearly $50,000 was at once made up as a beginning, and since that time about $100,000 have been contributed in money, though the present property of the institution, including the large donations of specimens which have been steadily coming in, could not be replaced, nor could other as interesting and valuable specimens, for less than $250,000. A rare and nearly complete collection of American birds and many fine Birds of Paradise and pheasants were purchased of Mr. D. G. Elliott. While negotiations were about to be opened for the Verreaux collection, a second museum unexpectedly became available. Prince Maximilian, of Neuwield, on the Rhine, above Bonn, (not the Emperor Maximilian, of Austria and Mexico,) died, and the young son inheriting the estate had no scientific taste, and offered the results of his father's life work for sale. The elder Prince, who founded the collection, passed 1815-16-17 exploring Brazil, from Rio up to Bahia, and of course a large proportion of the great collections he secured had never at that early date been seen by scientific men in Europe before, and were, therefore, types of new species.

Such typical specimens are what the Museum particularly desires to gather together for the benefit of scientific men. An agreement was made with Mme. Verreaux, by which all the choice specimens in her collection not contained in the purchases from Mr. Elliott and Prince Maximilian, and they have all been safely received in New-York, and are now on public exhibition. Large donations of shells, corals, and minerals have been received, and one collection of 20,000 insects. The liberal subscriptions just made by the citizens of New-York induced the principal subscribers to consent to become trustees for the fund, and, by a special act of the State Legislature, they were created a body corporate to have entire and unrestricted control over the specimens and books of the Museum. They have limited their number to twenty-five, and the survivors fill every vacancy, thus securing a fixed policy and character to the institution. An agreement has been made between the Trustees and the Department of Public Parks in New-York. The City may furnish land and buildings for the collections, while the collections are to be bought and cared for by money contributed by the Trustees and other generous individuals. In pursuance of this plan, by which the authorities of the City and private citizens might co-operate toward the common end of establishing a large museum, $500,000 were appropriated by the City to commence a suitable fire-proof edifice, and the Department of Parks was authorized to set apart so much of the public lands under their charge as they may deem necessary for the location of the institution and its future extensions. In accordance with this law Manhattan square has been thus set apart and accepted, the Trustees, Messrs. Vaux and Mould, architects of the Park, have designed a building which may be put up in sections, and thus always be complete, and yet ultimately occupy the whole area. Here Prof. Bickmore explained large and elegant drawings of the whole plan, which is three times as great as the British Museum, the largest institution of the kind in the world, and very properly the pride of every Englishman. The great object of the Museum is to interest and instruct the masses which already throng its halls, and occasionally number 10,000 in a single day, and particularly to assist special investigators. These wants were shown to be amply met in the plan by large palatial saloons for the public, and over the whole building a high Mansard story, containing spacious and well-lighted rooms, with every modern convenience, where naturalists from every part of the country may pursue their studies for any length of time, and be secure from any kind of interruption. The general arrangement of cases adopted is at right angles to the walls, and an ingenious mode devised by Mr. Vaux for lighting the end toward the wall by a slit through the wall was explained by a drawing.

Contracts have already been made by which the walls, floors, roof, and all except the interior finishing, must be completed by the 1st of November, 1874, and the building will undoubtedly be ready for occupation in the Spring of 1875—eighteen or twenty months hence.

Prof. Bickmore concluded by extending in the name of the Trustees a cordial invitation to the members of the Association to visit the Museum when ever convenient, and freely avail themselves of any advantage it might be able to offer them in their scientific work.

Prof. J. B. Walker, of Louisville, Ky., described a cold-water condenser, which will prove very useful to all who may have occasion to distil water in small quantities. The condenser is conical, with the base turned toward the flask or retort. The advantage of this form consists in its giving a greater volume of cold water to the hottest part of the tube in which condensation occurs, and also in its permitting a shorter tube to be used. A very cheap condenser of this sort is easily made by taking the neck of a broken retort and fitting into the larger end a cork with two apertures, one for the condensing-tube and one for a bent tube, which allows the warm water to escape. Into the smaller end of the neck is fitted a cork, through which the condensing-tube passes. A cheap support is made by taking a three-quarter inch board, twelve inches in length and nine inches wide, and inserting on each side two posts, one twelve, the other nine inches high. The tops of these may be furnished with screw-rings. A cord is now looped around each post and one end secured to the ring above, the other end passing round the conical condenser, through the loops and up to the ring, where it is fastened. This arrangement admits of easy adjustment to the hight of the exit-tube of the flask or retort, and is easily discontinued.

PROF. H. F. WALLING, OF BOSTON, ON THE "DISSIPATION OF ENERGY AND ITS RELATION TO COSMICAL EVOLUTION."

It has been known since the days of the ancients that all mechanical motions are gradually destroyed by friction, and must finally cease, unless maintained by an external power. Even the heat power of the sun, which is the source of all the motive power of the earth, is being gradually expended by the prodigious lavishness of its distribution. It is supposed that the resistance of the ethereal medium, shown to exist by the undulatory theory of light, will gradually cause the satellites to fall into the planets, the planets into suns, and suns into a common centre, after which darkness, silence, and death will reign. The object of the paper was to suggest that the maintainance of motion might be from two reasons. One a series of chemical evolutions, or combustions, similar to what is now going on in the sun, under its conditions of enormous pressure, by which new undecomposable "elements" are produced, and from which enormous quantities of heat are developed, and the other, that the infinite magnitude of the universe would permit a never-ending concentration of masses. It was also suggested that the concentration might be so gradual that catastrophic effects, either from tidal influences or from the final collisions, might be avoided, the former by the synchronism of rotation which resistances to tidal motions will gradually effect, and the latter by the assumption of the forms of equilibrium under the long-continued action of the forces upon the earth. The foldings of the Appalachian and other regions indicate that the solid material of the earth is sufficiently plastic to yield to long-continued forces of sufficient magnitude.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Early yesterday morning Felix Holzaffle, a German, twenty-one years old, shot himself in the left breast with a Colt's revolver, while in his bedroom at No. 75 Rivington-street. He was a salesman at McCormick & Baxter's, furniture dealers, and some months ago with his wife Anna took rooms at the above-mentioned house. They appeared to live happily together until one day last week, when Mrs. Holzaffle, during the absence of her husband, left the house, taking with her her trunk and all her clothing. The husband, when he heard of his wife's disappearance, appeared greatly surprised, and on instituting a search for her found that she had eloped with a German named John Sprink, of No. 101 Stanton street, with whom, it is alleged, she has since been living. Holzaffle endeavored on several occasions to induce his wife to return to her home and live with him, but without success. The desertion of his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, rendered him miserable and unhappy, but none of his friends entertained the slightest idea that he intended to destroy his life. Shortly after 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, while Holzaffle was alone in his room, the other inmates of the house were startled by the report of a pistol and, on entering his apartments, the young man was found lying on the floor, with a pistol shot in his left breast and a revolver at his side. He was taken to the Eldridge Street Police Station and attended by Dr. Saville, who pronounced his wound to be of a very serious nature, and he was subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital. On searching his room a note was found written by Holzaffle in German, and addressed to "Mr. Herman Kuckleuz, care of Louis Stix & Co., No. 17 White street, New-York." The following is a translation of the note:

DEAR HERMANN: I cannot live without Anna. She is in New-York. May be she will save my death from her unhappiness. Oh, pray, mamma, a thousand times for forgiveness. I would have liked to have seen her once more. Oh, Hermann, my misfortune and my unhappiness is so great my heart is breaking my life without hers. Yours truly, until death, FELIX.

THE SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The accident to the Fire Island express-train of the South-side Railroad, on Monday morning, was considerably exaggerated in some of the first reports given to the public. While a considerable number of passengers sustained cuts and bruises, the number receiving severe injuries was comparatively small. Regarding the statement by Assistant District Attorney Allen of the condition of the road, Col. Lane, the Chief Engineer, says: "The track is not in a deplorable state; it is equal to that of almost any first-class road in the country. Naturally the tracks were loose after the wrecked and shaking train had torn them up; but no tracks could be better cared for. A large staff of men inspect and repair them constantly. Since taking possession of the road, about six months ago, 500 tons of new iron have been laid down, and within a brief period 100 tons of steel track, which will, as rapidly as may be, replace all the iron track on the road. In proportion to the length of the road, this is probably a larger quantity of new material than any other road has employed. As many as 20,000 ties have been replaced, and are so whenever it is necessary. All the ties on the road undergo a daily inspection. No company can be absolutely sure that every single tie on the road is perfect. The locomotives are about fifty tons weight each, and three of the best make and fifteen new cars have been recently added. The fact of the cars being new and of solid material prevented any break-up in this accident." It appears that the statement that a number of the persons hurt were taken from the scene in carriages was incorrect. They all came on to the South Eighth street depot on the same train, and the company had carriages ready for such as required them.

INTIMIDATING A WITNESS.

The case of Charles Clark, charged with the larceny of a dog valued at $180, the facts of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, was again up for argument before Judge Daniels in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, the motion being to discharge the accused on the ground of insufficiency of testimony. Assistant District Attorney Allen moved for an adjournment, alleging that there was a witness who could supply the necessary link in the chain of circumstances relied upon by the prosecution; that such witness had been in the District Attorney's office on Saturday, but was surrounded by a number of thieves who threatened to cut his heart out if he testified; that intimidated by their threats he had disappeared, but if the case was allowed to stand over, he would undoubtedly be found. Judge Daniels ordered the case to stand over until Saturday.

A FAMILY DISPUTE.

A Sheriff's jury was in session yesterday to hear testimony in relation to the capacity of Matilda Muller to manage her estate. It appeared that Mrs. Muller's husband died less than a year ago, leaving an estate estimated at about $150,000. Of this she was to have a life interest in one half, the other half to go to four children, and also her own half at her death. Some of the older children now claim that by reason of her habits of intemperance she is incapable of taking care of her property. The old lady repudiates the charge, and appeared before the jury with her counsel, Mr. Leo Schwab, to resist the application. The testimony taken so far was exceedingly indefinite, both as to the quantity of intoxicating beverages Mrs. Muller is in the habit of consuming, and its effects in disqualifying her for the management of her property.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Health Commissioners of Brooklyn met yesterday afternoon. A communication was received calling attention to the unhealthy condition of the streets and sunken lots near Public School No. 27, on Nelson street, where over 1,000 children are daily congregated. Referred. The reports of the Sanitary Inspectors were received. Complaints were made by several citizens of the failure of the contractor to remove ashes, garbage, &c., from several districts. The Board of Police was requested to cause the arrest of all drivers of leaking, uncovered, or offensive garbage wagons. The Board then adjourned.

SECRETS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

EX-SENATOR FOOTE, OF MISSISSIPPI, MAKING CURIOUS REVELATIONS.

The obscurity in which the doings of the rebel Congress and leading rebel officials are involved is likely to be cleared away by Ex-Senator Foote, whose feelings toward Jefferson Davis and his favorites are manifestly of the bitterest kind. In his letter to the Washington *Chronicle* of the 24th inst. he relates the following incidents:

"Only a day or two before I left Richmond, in the Autumn of 1864, Mr. Fowle, a considerable merchant there, visited me for the purpose of calling my attention to a matter which he conceived to be of the greatest importance. He assured me that for some months past it had been the practice of the Naval Department to send out of the ports of the Confederate States large orders to commercial cities abroad for the best wines, brandies, silks, and other things needful for the supply of persons of luxurious taste; that these commodities were purchased with the money of the public Treasury, along with supplies for the Confederate soldiery, and that whenever a fresh supply of the articles came in there was a formal assemblage in the Naval Department of the female heads of certain official families, including that of Mr. Davis himself, among whom and their special friends and favorites all these nice things were apportioned, and at the very low prices which had been paid for them abroad. Mr. Fowle assured me that this evil practice was greatly injuring the merchants of Richmond, and besought me to bring it at once to the notice of the Confederate Congress. A day or two subsequent, Col. Orr, a Congressional Representative from Mississippi, (a brother of the late worthy Minister to Russia, and a gentleman of as much honor and intelligence as was then in Richmond,) came to my seat in the House of Representatives and besought me to introduce a resolution of inquiry on this subject. He assured me that he had himself looked carefully into the matter, and had found the facts above stated to be true to the letter. I consented to introduce a resolution of inquiry in regard to this affair, provided Col. Orr would put his statement in writing, which he did. I chanced not to remain long enough thereafter in Richmond to prosecute the investigation of this matter to a close, but I have never doubted that the information given me by Mr. Fowle and Col. Orr was in all respects correct. If so, what are men to think of Mr. Davis' boasted disinterestedness and integrity, and of those of his Cabinet counselors?

About twelve months before the fall of Richmond Congress passed a bill raising each of the Adjutants in attendance upon Major Generals in service to the dignity of Major. The subject had been much considered and most deliberately acted on. So soon as Congress adjourned, Mr. Davis, imitating the well-known example of James II. of England, suspended the operation of the law, thus committing precisely such an act of tyrannic usurpation as cost the King of England referred to the loss of his throne. There has never been a time when such a proceeding as this would not have caused the immediate impeachment of a President of the United States. What made the conduct of Mr. Davis in regard to this matter still more disgusting was the fact that, Sunday after Sunday, a son of our august Confederate Imperator, not above fourteen years of age, appeared in Mr. Davis' pew at church, by the paternal side, dressed up in a Confederate Major's uniform, without his ever having seen a single day or hour of military service in his life.

There was much rather silly talk at one time in this country on the subject of nepotism. I assert that the grossest and most shameless acts of nepotism that the world has ever seen were constantly occurring during the short and stormy reign of Jefferson the First in Richmond. I do not think that there was a single male relative, either of Mr. Davis or his wife, to be found in any part of the Confederate States, that was not given official advancement of some kind or other, and in some instances under circumstances of the grossest indelicacy and injustice. But this theme is really too nauseating to be dwelt upon.

It was formally proposed during the first year of the war that the cotton of the Confederate States in private ownership should be bought by the Government. Every bale of it was then purchasable at ten or twelve cents per pound, payable in Confederate paper. This proposition was scoffingly rejected by Mr. Davis and that profound fiscal economist, Memminger, his Secretary of the Treasury, on the ridiculous and untenable ground that this sort of traffic would transform the awful Government at Richmond into a wretched broker's office. At the end of about two years these gentlemen came to their senses on this all-important subject, and commenced buying cotton all over the land, for which they had to pay at least $1 a pound. Thereby hangs a tale of enormous illicit profits, which the public is not likely to hear told very shortly. The insane project of burning all the cotton of the South in order to keep it out of the hands of the enemy, is understood to have originated in Mr. Davis' own teeming cranium. It is a little remarkable, though, that while so many suffered so ruinously by the destruction of their cotton in this way, the crops of Mr. Jefferson Davis, and of his brother Joseph, are understood in some mysterious way to have escaped the devouring flames.

I have heretofore brought to notice the fact that large proceeds arising from the sales of the cotton of the Confederate Government were understood to be in the City of Liverpool when the war was brought to an end. I hope that Mr. Davis and the historiographer, whoever he may be, that had the honor to be selected the other day to compose the first truthful and impartial history of the war 'from Southern material,' will condescend to give to the world some explanation of what has become of this large amount of money, and also what became of the $200,000 in gold which I assert and can prove to have been taken across the ocean from Canada after the end of the war by Jacob Thompson, Mr. Davis' once accredited agent. Did Mr. Thompson keep the whole of this money, or did the yet 'unreconstructed' Ex-Emperor of the South get his share? And is it in this way that we are to account for the mysterious suspension of that generous project set on foot in the City of Richmond a few years ago for raising a large sum of money from the distressed and ruined people of the South for the purpose of rewarding Mr. Davis for his Washington-like services to a generous-minded, but, I fear, a too easily deluded people? Perhaps the most cruel and atrocious conduct perpetrated by any of President Davis' military servitors during the war was that practiced by his especial favorite Gen. Hindman, in the State of Arkansas. I have formerly asserted, and my assertion has never yet been denied, nor can it be, that 'this person, as his own formal report to the War Department evidenced, finding, as he said, that the very comprehensive provisions of the Conscription law were not quite comprehensive enough to suit his purposes, deliberately amplified them by proclamation; declared martial law throughout Arkansas and the northern portion of Texas, and demanded the services of all whom he had thus lawlessly embraced in his wide-sweeping conscription list. All who refused to obey his mandate, as he in terms confesses, were apprehended, subjected to trial by a military court, appointed by Hindman himself, and when convicted, as a good many of them were, of an offense which he himself unblushingly acknowledges in this same official report, was wholly unknown to the law of the land, he had them all executed; and going even beyond the example of the infernal Jeffreys himself in barbarity, he (as he also most ostentationsly declares in the same report) took care to be personally present, that he might witness the dying agonies of his unfortunate victims. This man seized upon all the cotton and other property for which he had use, (as he boldly avows,) burned some, retained some, and appropriated a third portion to such purposes as he pleased. His cruelties were so enormous in Arkansas that it became unsafe that he should remain there longer, when he was brought across the Mississippi River under order of the Confederate War Department, made President of a Court of Inquiry for the trial of Gen. Lovell, and, after having made such a report as was deemed to be necessary to the shielding of certain officials in Richmond from blame in connection with the capture of New-Orleans, was immediately thereafter put in command of the largest division in the army of Tennessee, where he remained snug and comfortable until, running into collision with a more potential Presidential favorite, the well-beloved Bragg, he was quietly relieved from command. I exposed all the enormity of this fiend in human form in open session of the Confederate Congress on more than one occasion, and took pains to have my exposition put in print, and yet could I not persuade Mr. Davis or Mr. Seddon to take the slightest notice of these outrageous enormities.'

This is the proper place to give some special attention to this same Gen. Bragg. This military commander first set the example of proclaiming martial law, which he did repeatedly and upon the most flimsy pretexts. I assert what I know to be true, and what I charged to be true on more than one occasion, and what I stand now, fully prepared to establish on proof, that Gen. Bragg did deliberately put to death on repeated occasions, without a shadow even of Confederate legal authority, as meritorious soldiers as he had under his command, and for one of the most revolting instances of this kind which occurred, I can confidently rely upon the authority of Gen. Buckner, from whose own lips I learned the particulars. He evinced on all occasions while he commanded the army of Tennessee an utter disregard of all the established principles of constitutional freedom, committed such excesses as a Sylla or a Marius would almost have recoiled from, and yet, in spite of all that could be done, his removal from command could not be effected until the Confederate cause had become well-nigh hopeless. On one occasion, in company with a majority of the Tennessee Senators and Representatives, I joined in demanding the removal of Gen. Bragg, and the substitution in his place of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. A written communication had been addressed to the Confederate President requesting an interview with him, and asking that it might be a private one. Mr. Davis had consented to see us at a particular hour at his office. We were received with sufficient politeness, but we presently perceived that Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, and Mr. Barnwell, of South Carolina, were also present. I addressed these gentlemen civilly, and suggested to them that as they seemed to have precedence over us we would withdraw until their particular business should be dispatched. To this they answered: 'No, it is unnecessary,' and took their seats, between a large table and the wall, near enough to hear all that might go on. Our interview was a very brief one. Mr. Davis gave us to understand that the change which we demanded should be made, and he even went so far as to present to our view a book purporting to contain a copy of the telegrams he had sent off that day, from which it appeared that he had already issued the order for which we asked. This, by-the-by, was not done; and from subsequent facts I am satisfied that he had never entertained the least thought of parting with Bragg at all. I recollect that Major Gustavus Henry, one of the Tennessee Senators, inquired of me, as we left the room, if I thought Mr. Hunter and Mr. Barnwell had been requested by Mr. Davis to remain in order to bear witness thereafter to what might occur. To this I answered that I could not undertake to decide so nice a point as this, but I considered that we had all been treated most disrespectfully, and that it was the last official visit I should ever pay to Mr. Davis. This surely needs no comment.

And now, with such facts as these staring us in the face, will any portion of our Southern people desire the restoration of Mr. Davis' tyrannic rule? Does any one wish to see renewed in any part of the land the reign of secession? Is it indeed true that any portion of the fair ladies of the South yet sympathize with this unscrupulous and daring adventurer? Do not all my long-suffering countrymen and countrywomen of the South at last see the necessity of their becoming at once cordially reconciled to the Government of their fathers? Will they not afford to that paternal Government a fair opportunity of exercising that magnanimity which belongs to its character? Or will they still maniacally cling to the accursed 'flesh-pots of Egypt?'"

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

THE STEAMER ALGONQUIN—SEIZURE OF UNRIPE AND DECAYED FRUIT—MINOR MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, Special Inspector S. A. Goldschmidt, in charge of the North River nuisances, reported the arrest of six men on board the steamer Algonquin, in the stream, off the foot of West Forty-first street, who were manufacturing fertilizers from blood, in defiance of the orders of the Board. They were held to bail in $1,000 each, by Judge Daniels, of the Supreme Court. Owing to the absence of warrants, they were compelled to leave the night-watchman and two or three workmen on the steamer, who, after the officers had left, proceeded to make up the fires and resumed work. The next morning the work was in full blast. The rendering-boat of the New-York Rendering Company is still lying at the dock, foot of West Thirty-eighth street. An inspection of the manure-dumps at Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eight streets, North River, was made, and it was found that dumping of manure was going on, despite the efforts of the inspectors and the Police, and it was recommended that additional inspectors and police be detailed to watch the place.

Dr. Dow, Sanitary Superintendent, made a lengthy report on the operations of night scavengers during the past week, which set forth that the emptying of privies, cess-pools, &c., has been done generally in a very offensive and slovenly manner. In a number of cases no disinfectants were used, the carts were leaky and left standing open in the streets, emitting foul oders, and only in a few instances were the requirements of the law complied with. The Sanitary Superintendent was thereupon directed to obtain affidavits in relation to the offending scavengers, to be transmitted to the Mayor with the request that the licenses of the delinquents be revoked.

A report on the condemning and seizure of unripe, decayed, and unwholesome fruit was presented by Dr. Day, from which it appears that since the last meeting of the Board fruit has been seized at 228 stores, 32 stands, and 15 venders' wagons. The inspectors report that owing to the heavy and continued rains the fruit is in a worse condition than usual. They also report finding a considerable quantity of bad meat, and Dr. Day directed them to seize it. Special Inspectors Conroy and Ashman began work at 3 A. M. on the 25th inst., in the vicinity of Washington Market, and condemned several lots of corn and melons, one lot amounting to eighteen barrels. The down-town markets and wholesale stands were visited, as well as several of the Southern steamers, and the fruits were found generally in good condition. The duties of the inspectors, which necessarily partake of a somewhat summary character, have been discharged judiciously, and little opposition has been excited.

Dr. Endemann, Chief of the Disinfecting Corps, reported that during the week ending 23d inst., 782 privies, 82 yards, and 58 cellars were disinfected, at a cost of $131 80; 140 miles of street-gutters were also disinfected, at a cost of $416 99.

A complaint of Mr. Erastus F. Brown, of No. 307 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, published in THE TIMES, in relation to filling in the north side of the Harlem River for the construction of docks, &c., for the Portchester Railroad, which had been referred to Sanitary Inspector Viele for examination and report, was returned, as the Board has no jurisdiction in the matter, the location of the filling in being in Westchester County. The matter was referred to the Board of Health of Morrisania.

A complaint in relation to the alleged dumping of manure at East Forty-fifth and East Forty-sixth streets was received and referred to the Sanitary Superintendent for examination and report.

Several complaints from the Sanitary Inspectors, in respect to the bad condition of pavements in certain streets, were referred to the Department of Public Works.

Dr. John O. Bronson was appointed Assistant Sanitary Inspector, on the recommendation of the Committee on Applications.

An application received from Wm. H. McNeil for a permit to render fresh fat at Nos. 635, 637, 639, and 641 West Thirty-eighth street, was referred to the Sanitary Committee, with power to grant a temporary permit for the trial of new apparatus, with which the applicant claims the business can be conducted without offense. Mr. McNeil also asks that the services of the Sanitary Inspector and the policeman on duty watching his place be dispensed with.

The attorney of the Board was directed to commence suits in fifty-four cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board.

A complaint in relation to the fat-melting establishment at No. 56 Gouverneur street was presented, and the owners of the establishment were directed to appear and show cause why their permit should not be revoked.

Dr. Roberts, Sanitary Inspector, presented a report in relation to Centre Market, where the old floor is being removed in sections and a new flooring laid in its place. From the report of the Inspector it appeared that the space underneath the old planking is filled with decayed animal and vegetable matter which emits a very offensive odor. Dr. Roberts recommended that the space between the floors be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. An order to that effect was passed by the Board.

In respect to the Algonquin, the Board have determined to have her towed to Barren Island and anchored there, to await the action of the owners, the New-York Fertilizer Company. This will probably be done on Thursday next. The boats of the Rendering Company will also be removed to Barren Island unless taken away by their owners.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

A measure lately introduced in the Common Council of the City of Yonkers proposes to alter the lines of North Broadway, in that city, and to lay the assessment for the expense upon an area of land which includes, and mainly consists of, the land occupied by the Croton Aqueduct, while other property, which would really be benefited by the proposed improvement, is to be exempt from assessment. As the land owned by the City of New-York will in no wise receive any benefit from the improvement, Commissioner Van Nort has addressed the following remonstrance to the Common Council of the City of Yonkers:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, ROOM NO. 19 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1873.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Yonkers:

The undersigned, Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, and representing the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of said City in the entire care, control, and custody of the Croton Aqueduct, and the lands owned by them for the uses and purposes of said aqueduct, and on which it is built, respectfully but earnestly remonstrate with your honorable body, in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, against the proposed altering of "North Broadway, from Getty's square to the north-east corner of the lands of M. Reinfelder, in the City of Yonkers," for the reason, and solely, because it is proposed to assess a portion of the expense on the lands held by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York for the uses and purposes of the Croton Aqueduct.

Said lands are, and can be, used only for the purposes of the Croton Aqueduct, which is an essential to the inhabitants of this City, and is maintained at a large annual expense for a public use and benefit. Further, it will be impossible for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to derive any benefit to the land occupied by them from the proposed improvement, and the area of the proposed assessment for such improvement is mainly that through which the aqueduct runs.

The laying of any assessment on the lands of the Croton Aqueduct, to pay for any part of the expense of the alteration, would therefore be unfair and inequitable. Very respectfully,

GEORGE M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York.

STEAM-SHIP ARRIVALS.

The steamer Canada, from Liverpool, landed 438 immigrants at Castle Garden yesterday; 357 also arrived by the City of Limerick. The latter steamer, owing to the dangerous currents in the river near Castle Garden, or to some defect in her steering apparatus, while steaming close in to shore, became unmanagable, and ran into the immense new stone pier which is now in process of construction at the Battery. The concussion was terrific, the solid masonry being shivered at the immediate point of contact with the bow of the steamer, while for yards either way it was shaken out of position. Strange to say, the steamer sustained no injury whatever, so far as can be learned, but immediately backed out of danger and proceeded on her course. The passengers were very much frightened, but the efforts of the officers, coupled with assurances that there was no danger, succeeded in quieting the panic which seemed likely to prevail.

THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT—NO IMPROVEMENT IN THE FIRST, THIRD, AND FIFTH WARDS—WHAT IS NEEDED TO KEEP THE STREETS CLEAN.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, Dr. W. De F. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, submitted the following report in relation to the condition of the streets and avenues of this City, compiled from the usual weekly reports of the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of the Sanitary Bureau:

Inspector Judson (First, Third and Fifth Wards) discovers no improvement in the streets of his district. They are filthy with street manure, which the so-called street-cleaners failed to remove.

Assistant Inspector Lockwood (Second and Fourth Wards) reports his streets as generally clean, excepting Nassau street, between Ann and Spruce streets, filthy with street dirt. The wooden pavement is very bad. William street, at its junction with Beekman street, very filthy with street dirt. Roosevelt street, between Madison and Chatham streets, very filthy with large quantities of garbage, thrown out by the tenants. The tenants of No. 13 Rose street, Nos. 24, 26, 63, 68, and 79 James street, still throw garbage into the street, and Inspector Lockwood again respectfully recommends that these houses be carefully watched. He complains that the ash and garbage boxes of the Fourth Ward are not emptied with sufficient promptness.

Inspector Tracy (Sixth Ward) reports the streets as not so generally clean as last week, and particularizes Elm street, from White to Worth street, street dirt, manure, and rubbish; Courtland alley, dirt and rubbish; Walker street, from Broadway to Baxter street, dirt and rubbish; Mott street, from Bayard to Pell street, dirt; Pell street, filthy with dirt and rubbish; Doyer street, street-dirt, garbage, and rubbish; Worth street, from Broadway to Little Water street, street dirt; Pearl street, from Centre to Chatham street, dirty with street dirt, manure, and garbage; Park street, whole length, street dirt and garbage; Centre street, from Duane to Canal street, street dirt and manure; Chambers street, from Broadway to Centre street, street dirt.

Assistant Inspector Emerson (Seventh Ward) complains of Henry street, between Market and Catharine; Birmingham and Pelham; Madison and Monroe, between Pike and Rutgers, and Clinton, and also the western section of Division. Many of these contained heaps of street dirt and scattered garbage and rubbish. Corlears street still cries loudly for pavement.

Inspector Morris (Ninth and Fifteenth Wards) reports his steeets as noticeably dirty from accumulations of garbage and filth. The general condition of his streets was worse than any week previous, due to accumulation of water in the numerous holes of the street pavement. Some of these accumulations covered a surface of several square yards. He renews the recommendation, so often repeated, that the pavement be repaired.

Inspector Bryant (Tenth and Thirteenth Wards) reports that the rain has made a ghastly exhibition of the holes in the street pavement and gutters. The street paving in front of Nos. 133, 135, 137 and 139 Orchard street, complained of a month since, was in an extremely bad condition, having several holes from one to one and a half feet deep, filled with stagnant surface water, slops, and street filth. He complains of several other streets, to which the attention of the Department of Public Works has been ineffectually called.

Inspector Munde (Eleventh Ward) reports his streets as tolerably clean, excepting those where the pavement is defective, and those where the inhabitants throw slops and garbage into the streets. In the latter regard, he particularizes Stanton street and the cross streets between Rivington and Houston.

Inspector Hall (Fourteenth Ward) makes no complaint, excepting of the following, viz.: Mott street, and the lower portion of Mulberry, Crosby and Jersey streets. He attributes their want of cleanliness to the greater difficulty of cleaning the cobble-stone pavement.

Assistant Inspector Atwater (Seventeenth Ward) finds his ward uniformly well swept and clean.

Assistant Inspector Hamilton (Sixteenth Ward) reports his streets in a fair condition, excepting West Sixteenth street, near Tenth avenue, and Tenth avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

Inspector Russell (Eighteenth Ward) finds his district much less clean than in the previous week. The rain has filled the streets with pools, which in the tenement districts have immediately become reservoirs for the refuse of the numerous vegetable and fruit venders traversing this region. Many of the gutters are in a similar condition, and give off most offensive odors. The worst streets were East Twenty-second street, between First and Second avenues, and East Fifteenth and Eighteenth streets, east of First avenue.

Assistant Inspector Walker (Twentieth Ward) finds his streets cleaner than ever before. One of the continued causes of want of cleanliness in the west part of his district is the bad condition of some of the street pavements.

Assistant Inspector Ewing (lower part of Twenty-second Ward) reports his streets as fairly cleaned. He mentions the following streets and avenues unusually dirty; Forty-seventh street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; Forty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and Fifty-fourth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues—filthy with garbage. Tenth avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-fifth streets, is in a very bad condition, due to the bad pavement, in the holes of which stagnant water lies until removed by evaporation. He calls attention again to Eleventh avenue, above Fiftieth street, and the west side of Seventh avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, where the pavement is extremely imperfect.

Assistant Inspector Strong (upper part of Twenty-second Ward) reports that West Fifty-ninth street, in the line of the railroad track, from Boulevard Circle to Tenth avenue, requires a thorough sweeping. The gutter on east side of Tenth avenue, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, is still filthy with stagnant water. All the other paved streets are tolerably clean. Of the unpaved streets, the north side of Sixty-eighth street, near Boulevard, is filthy with waste water thrown from house on north-west corner, and Ninth avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, is still filthy with garbage and ashes.

Inspector Post (lower part of Nineteenth Ward) reports all his unpaved streets as dirty, and the following paved streets: Forty-first street, between Madison and Fourth avenues; Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth streets, between First and Second avenues; First avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-seventh streets; Second avenue, between Forty-third and Fifty-fourth streets. Inspector Viele (upper part of Nineteenth Ward) reports his paved streets properly cleaned. First avenue, from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-seventh street, improperly graded, and contains pools of stagnant water, and heaps of ashes and garbage. Second avenue, from Sixty-fifth to Sixty-seventh street, very filthy from accumulations of gutter filth and garbage. Seventy-sixth street, east of First avenue, not curbed or graded; very filthy. Sixty-fifth street, west of Third avenue, and the gutter on Sixty-fifth street, from Second to Third avenue.

Assistant Inspector Fowler (upper part of Twelfth Ward) reports his paved streets clean, and in good condition, but the unpaved were almost impassable from holes and stagnant water.

The attention of the Board is called to the unanimity with which the Inspectors complain of the presence of ashes and garbage in the streets and the defective pavements. If the streets and avenues are to be kept satisfactorily clean, three things are imperatively needed:

1. Promptness on the part of the collectors of ashes and garbage.

2. An increase of the force of street sweepers; and

3. The paving of the unpaved streets, and the repairing of those which are badly paved.

A copy of the report was ordered to be sent to the Board of Police for the guidance of the Street-cleaning Bureau.

WORK OF THE SANITARY BUREAU.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, Sanitary Superintendent Day presented the following record of the work performed in the Sanitary Bureau for the week ending 23d inst.

The total number of inspections made by the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors was as follows:

Five public buildings, 805 tenement-houses, 265 private dwellings, 96 other dwellings, 16 manufactories and work-shops, 50 stores and warehouses, 78 stables, 15 markets and market-places, 26 slaughter-houses, 8 lard-rendering establishments, 31 fat-rendering establishments, 2 gut-cleaning establishments, 1 head-cleaning establishment, 1 piggery, 4 manure-dumps, 1 public sewer and drain, 2 piers and bulk-heads, 25 sunken and vacant lots, 102 yards, courts, and areas, 93 cellars and basements, 59 waste-pipes and drains, 128 privies and water-closets, 170 streets, gutters, and sidewalks, 6 dangerous stairways, 4 cisterns and cess-pools, 23 other nuisances. Total number of Inspections, 2,009. The number of reports received from the inspectors was 739; 148 complaints have been received from citizens and referred to the Sanitary Inspectors for investigation and report. The Disinfecting Corps have visited 33 premises where contagious diseases were found and have disinfected and fumigated 33 houses, 28 privy sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c. One case of small-pox was removed to hospital by the Ambulance Corps. In addition to the regular duties of the Disinfecting Corps 140 miles of street gutters, 782 privies, 82 yards, and 58 cellars were disinfected. The privies, yards, and cellars were reported by the Inspectors as requiring immediate attention. One hundred and forty-nine permits were granted to scavengers to empty, clean, and disinfect privy vaults. One hundred and nineteen permits were granted for vessels to discharge cargoes.

TEMPERANCE.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION AT SARATOGA—PERMANENT ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—A national temperance convention composed of delegates from temperance associations throughout the country met here, at 10 o'clock A. M., to-day. Among the delegates are Hon. Wm. B. Spooner, Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, Hon. J. M. Usher, Dr. Asa Bullard, Hon. R. C. Patman, Hon. Eliphalet Trask, Rev. George T. Clark, and Rev. Geo. Trask, the anti-tobacco advocate of Massachusetts; Rev. C. W. Dennison, of Washington; Rev. Wm. Hutton, D. D., of Connecticut; Hon. S. B. Ransom, of New-Jersey; Hon. Wm. Baxter, author of the celebrated Indiana law; Rev. A. G. Lawson, of Brooklyn; Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Hon. W. Stevens, of New-York City; Gen. J. S. Swift, of Kingston; Hon. R. M. Toust, Petersfield Trent, of Virginia, and Col. W. Ray, of Indiana.

The Convention was called to order by Wm. E. Dodge, who stated its object. He said this was the seventh annual Convention. The last one was held in Cleveland, when it was resolved that the next meeting should be whenever the exigencies of the cause might seem to require it. That time, it was thought, had arrived; hence the call for this Convention, where action can be taken to promote the great cause of temperance throughout the land.

Prof. George B. Jocelyn, President of Albion College, Michigan, was then called to preside, and Rev. Dr. Potter, of Connecticut, made a prayer, after which the hymn "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow," was sung.

Prof. Jocelyn then addressed the Convention, saying he hoped something more than the adoption of mere resolutions would be done at this meeting. In their deliberations, he said, there would doubtless be much difference concerning political action. For himself, he believed that the time had come for such action, so that the demon of intemperance might be driven from the face of the earth. He hoped the brethren would pray to God for harmony on this question; and as men generally act and vote as they pray, this harmony would be secured.

On motion of Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of New-York, J. M. Stearns, of New-York; W. C. Green, of Massachusetts; D. C. Babcock, of Pennsylvania, and H. W. Conant, of Rhode Island, were appointed Secretaries. M. H. Scott, of New-Jersey; A. A. Robbins, of New-York, and Lotta Wagner, were designated a committee to collect credentials.

The following Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed: A. G. Lawson, of New-York; A. A. Miner, of Massachusetts; J. T. Crane, of New-Jersey; H. Aspinwall, of Wisconsin; John Brownfield, of Indiana; A. H. Kent, of New-Hampshire; H. W. Ward, of Buffalo.

On motion of Mr. E. Dodge, Norman Giles, of Quebec, was admitted as a delegate.

Mr. Stearns, Secretary of the National Society, reported the receipt of various essays on subjects connected with temperance from a number of leading temperance men throughout the country. He also read a letter from Thos. H. Barker, Corresponding Secretary of the United Kingdom Temperance Alliance, detailing the work performed by the Alliance, and stating that the cause is in a flourishing condition; he urged political action for the voting down of the rum traffic.

Hon. William E. Dodge moved that the letter be printed, and that the thanks of the Convention be returned to the writer and the Alliance of England.

Rev. C. W. Dennison moved as an amendment that the Secretary respectfully inform the Alliance that this Convention dissents from the principle of the Alliance, that while a man himself drinks he has the right to ask for a prohibitory law.

This motion gave rise to some discussion, in which it was claimed that the United Kingdom Alliance was engaged in the temperance cause; that its single object was the suppression of the liquor traffic to stop drinking, and, therefore, it was well worth the indorsement of this Convention. Finally Mr. Dennison withdrew his amendment, and the motion was adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows:

For President—Judge R. C. Pitman, of Massachusetts.

For Secretaries—John N. Stearns, W. C. Green, H. W. Conant, and D. C. Babcock.

The report was agreed to.

A committee then conducted Judge Pitman to the chair, who briefly addressed the Convention. In the course of his remarks he said the first call upon the statesman was to roll away this barrier to our thorough civilization known as intemperance, and urged legal suasion with much earnestness. He insisted that in adopting legal suasion, it was only carrying out to effectiveness moral suasion, and instanced the anti-slavery work, which amounted to nothing until it was introduced into politics. There was no better way to bring temperance into the homes and hearths of the people than to get it into politics, where it will be discussed at their popular gatherings and meetings, on the street-corners, and elsewhere. He said when he saw the liquor interests involving more capital than any other interest of art, mechanics, and agriculture even, he could not see how the temperance cause could avail anything until an appeal was made to the votes of the better nature which is in humanity.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, Rev. Samuel McKean, of New-York; F. N. Pierce, of Pennsylvania, and Rev. Geo. F. Clark, of Massachusetts, were appointed a Committee on Business. A Committee on Resolutions, to consist of nine members, was ordered.

The Business Committee reported the hours of the sessions as follows: Meet at 9 o'clock, take a recess at 12:30, meet again at 3 P. M., and adjourn at 6 P. M.; public meetings for addresses to be held in the evening. This was agreed to, and Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of New-York, and Messrs. Wanamaker, of Brooklyn, and Miner of Boston, were selected to make addresses this evening.

Mr. Wagner, from the Committee on Credentials, submitted a report showing that there were 140 delegates present, and that others were expected to-day, which would probably make the number nearly 300.

The Convention then took a recess until 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convocation reassembled at 3:15 P. M., when the Chair announced the following Committee on Resolutions: Rev. Geo. A. Jocelyn, of Michigan; A. M. Powell, of New-York; Rev. H. H. Pratt, of Connecticut; Wm. Baxter, of Indiana; Rev. A. C. Hardy, of New-Hampshire; S. B. Ransom, of New-Jersey; Rev. D. C. Babcock, of Pennsylvania; Wm. B. Spooner, of Massachusetts; Dr. P. Trent, of Virginia. The Chair then called upon the delegates for verbal reports of their condition in their respective States, which call was responded to, and in many instances good reports were rendered.

Rev. Stephen Merritt, speaking for New-York, said there was nothing being done in that State for the cause of temperance; nothing in the societies, nothing in the churches, nothing among the people, nothing anywhere except a movement having a political object. This was the all-engrossing subject in New-York. It was the one thing only in the heart, and, as out of the abundance of heart the mouth speaketh, everybody, that is, everybody who favors the temperance cause in New-York, is talking of this political action. Therefore he would ask for New-York that she be allowed to report progress.

Rev. S. McKean took issue with this report, so far as the temperance societies and the churches were concerned. The societies were well organized, and were carrying on their good work energetically, and the churches were discharging their duties faithfully. In the City of Albany, the Capital of the State, the friends of temperance had succeeded in closing the grog shops on Sunday. He detailed the action of the last Legislature, and showed that though the Local Prohibition bill was defeated, it secured a very large vote when it failed to pass over the Governor's veto. He closed by saying that there was excellent progress making in New-York.

The Committee on Permanent Organization made the following additional report, which was agreed to: Vice Presidents—Maine, Rev. O. M. Cosens; New-Hampshire, Asa D. Smith, D. D.; Vermont, Lorenzo Sheldon, M. D.; Massachusetts, Hon. Eliphalet Trask; Rhode Island, P. B. Stiness, Jr.; Connecticut, Hon. William A. Buckingham; New-York, —— Ermington; New-Jersey, Rev. S. M. Hamill, D. D.; Pennsylvania, John H. Jackson; Maryland and District of Columbia, D. H. Halloway; Virginia, P. Trent, M. D.; West Virginia, C. W. Miller; South Carolina, J. S. M. Smith; Louisiana, W. W. McGarity; Texas, D. B. Davis; Ohio, Rev. T. J. Mellish; Michigan, President John B. Jocelyn, D. D.; Indiana, Col. John W. Ray; Wisconsin, Hon. S. D. Hastings; Minnesota, Rev. Henry Willard; Iowa, Hon. Lewis Todhunter; Kentucky, T. Weedham.

The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

AN HOTEL-THIEF CAUGHT.

Yesterday forenoon Thomas Burns, one of the employes in the New-York Hotel, saw a stylishly-dressed young man engaged in packing up some clothes in one of the servants' rooms. Burns went to the office to report the matter, and on returning found the room in which he had seen the stranger bolted from the inside. An entrance was effected, but the thief—for so he proved—had left by a door leading to another room. He was quickly followed, and overtaken after a lively chase. In endeavoring to escape, he leaped through a window twenty feet from the ground, but only to alight almost in the arms of one of the hotel people, who held him fast until the arrival of a policeman. The prisoner gave his name as Albert Palmer, but refused to give any residence. At the time he was interrupted by Burns he had packed up about $80 worth of wearing apparel. Justice Cox committed Palmer for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

700 Pacific Mail......44¼	300 N. Y. C. & Hud..104½
200 do........c. 44⅛	100 do.......s3. 104⅝
100 do.........44⅛	100 Western Union.. 90⅞
100 do.......c. 44⅛	800 do........ 90¼
100 do.........44⅝	100 do......c. 90¼
500 do.......c. 44⅝	300 do.......... 90⅝
100 do......b3. 44⅝	800 do.....b3. 90⅝
400 do.........44¾	600 do........ 90¼
100 do.......c. 44¾	100 Lake Shore....s3. 92⅝
200 do.........44¾	300 do......... 92⅝
800 do.........44¾	200 do......... 92⅝
400 do.........44⅞	200 do.......c. 92⅝
700 do.......c. 44⅝	100 do......... 92½
500 do.........44⅝	100 Union Pacific.... 26⅝
100 do......c. 44⅝	200 do......... 26¼
100 do......s3. 44⅝	100 do.......s3. 26⅛
200 do.........44⅝	100 do.......b3. 26¼
100 do.....b3. 44⅝	100 do......... 26¼
500 do.........44⅝	100 do.......s3. 26¼
200 do.........44⅝	200 Ohio & Miss.... 39⅜
100 Erie Railway.... 59	200 do......... 39½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....b3. 119⅛	$10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C....114⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, new.. 81¾	300 W. Un. Tel...b.c. 90¼
1,000 Mo. 6s........92¾	300 do......s3. 90¼
4,000 Bur.C.R.&N. 1st 83	100 do......c. 90¼
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.... 99¼	100 do......b3. 90⅛
7,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 81½	100 do......c. 90⅛
5,000 U.Pa.L.G.b.c. 62¼	600 do........ 90⅛
2,000 A.&T.H.2d Pf. 87½	100 do......b3. 90⅛
3,000 C. & N.W. 1 E. 96¾	1600 do........ 90
1,000 C.&N.W.Cons. 91¾	300 do........c. 90
1,000 Gt. West. 2d.... 87½	100 do......b3. 90
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st.. 95	500 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.s3. 104½
1,000 B.,C.R.&M.1st. 87	950 do....... 104½
10,000 do....... 86	100 do....... 104⅝
2,000 do....... 86½	10 Lake S. & M. S... 92¾
1,500 L. I. 1st..... 93	100 do.....b.c.s3. 92⅝
1,000 P.R. of Mo. 1st. 84½	100 do....... 92⅞
20 Bk. of N. America. 101¼	1000 do....... 92⅝
10 Centl. Nat. Bank.. 99	800 do....... 92⅝
10 Fourth Nat. Bank. 114	50 Cl. & P. Gd...b.c. 87¼
16 Del. & H. Canal.. 113	100 M.&S.P.Pf. b.c.b3. 70½
300 Chi. & R. I....b.c.108⅝	500 B., H. & E......b.c. 2½
300 do......s3.108⅝	400 U. Pac.........s3. 26¼
5 American Exp.... 62¼	200 do........ 26⅛
50 Adams Ex. b.c.s3. 92½	200 do......s3. 26¼
50 Illinois Central... 107	600 do........ 26⅛
200 Pacific Mail...b.c. 44¼	100 do......b4. 26⅛
700 do....... 44⅝	700 do........ 26
100 do....... 44⅝	1000 do........ 26
1000 do....... 44⅛	100 do........ 25⅞
100 do....... 44½	900 do........ 25¾
500 do......s3. 44½	100 do......s3. 25¾
700 do....... 44⅝	1500 do........ 25¾
100 do....... 44½	100 Del., Lack. & W...100¾
400 do....... 44⅝	100 do........ 100⅞
100 do....... 44⅝	12 do........b.c. 100¾
400 do......s3. 44⅝	200 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 39⅝
100 do....... 44½	100 do........ 39⅛
100 do......b3. 44⅝	100 do......s3. 39⅛
1200 do....... 44⅛	300 do......b3. 39⅛
200 do....... 44⅛	100 T., W.&W. b.c. s3. 69¼
200 do.......c. 44⅛	200 do........ 69⅛
400 do....... 44⅛	200 do......s3. 68¾
400 do....... 44¼	100 do........ 68⅞
300 do.......c. 44⅛	200 do........ 68⅞
100 do......s3. 44	100 do........ 68¾
100 do....... 44¼	400 do......s3. 68¾
100 do....... 44¼	400 do........ 68⅝
500 do......s3. 44	600 do........ 68⅝
100 do....... 44	100 do........ 68⅝
200 do....... 44⅛	7 N.Y., N.H. & Hart. 137
200 do....... 44⅛	200 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 30¾
200 do....... 44⅛	200 do........ 30⅝
200 do....... 44⅛	300 Atl. & P. Pf...b.c. 27

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$1,000 U.S.5-20C.'65.119	$30,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67, b.c.... 117½
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N., 2¼.... 117⅛	5,500 U.S. 10-40 C. 116⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N., small. 116¼	10,000 U.S. 5s, C.'81, 2¼........ 114¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 West. Union...s3. 89⅞	700 Union Pacific..... 25¾
1000 do....... 89⅞	400 do........ 25⅝
200 do......b3. 90	600 do........ 25⅝
200 do....... 90	700 do........ 25¾
1300 do....... 90⅛	300 Han. & St. Jo..... 37⅝
200 Pacific Mail..... 44⅛	100 do........ 37⅝
800 do....... 44⅛	200 do........ 37½
1600 do....... 44⅛	100 do........ 37
50 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 104⅛	100 do........ 36
40 do....... 104⅛	300 Ohio & Miss..... 39⅛
100 Lake Shore....s3. 92⅛	100 do......b3. 39⅛
100 do....... 92⅛	300 do........ 39⅛
500 Tol. & Wab..... 68¾	100 C., C. & I. C..... 30⅝
200 do......s3. 68¾	100 do........s3. 30⅝
100 do....... 68⅛	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

2,000 Tenn. 6's, old.. 82½	200 N. Y. C. & H. R.. 104⅝
8,000 do......b.c. 82½	100 do.....b.c. 104⅝
9,000 Tenn. 6s, new.. 81¾	300 do....... 104½
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87.. 91½	300 L. S. & M. So..... 92⅝
1,000 U. P. 1st M.... 81⅝	200 do.......b3. 92⅝
1,000 U. P. 10s, In.... 62⅝	200 do....... 92¾
5,000 do....... 62½	100 Panama R..... 116
1,000 B. C. R.&M.1st. 87½	50 Illinois Cen..... 107
1,000 do....... 85½	100 U. Pacific.......b.c. 26
3,000 C.C.&I.C.1stM. 90	300 do......s3. 26
3,000 C. & N.W.C.b.c. 92	300 do......s3. 26
200 W. U. Tel. b.c.b3. 90⅛	300 do......s3. 26⅛
300 do....... 90⅛	600 do........ 26
100 do....... 90⅛	400 do........ 26
300 do.......c. 89⅞	100 do........ 26⅛
300 do....... 89⅞	500 Cl. & P. Guar.... 87½
900 do....... 89⅝	200 do........ 87
400 do....... 89⅝	100 do........ 87
1200 do....... 89⅝	50 do........ 86½
100 American Ex...b.c. 62½	100 C. & N. W..b.c.b3. 64¾
100 Pacific M.S.S. Co. 44⅛	40 C. & N. W. Pref.. 82
100 do........c. 44⅛	154 C., C., C. & I..... 35
500 do....... 44⅛	15 do........b.c. 84¾
400 do....... 44⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul..... 50⅝
200 do....... 44⅛	300 do........ 50¾
400 do....... 44⅛	500 Tol. W. & W...b.c. 68⅛
200 do....... 44⅛	500 do......s3. 68¼
200 do......s3. 44⅛	600 do........ 68
2100 do....... 44	200 do........ 67¾
1500 do....... 44	100 Mor. & Essex R..... 91¼
200 do....... 43⅞	100 Ohio & Miss....b.c. 39
900 do....... 44	100 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 30¼
800 do......b3. 44	100 do........ 30⅛
400 do....... 44	100 A. & P. Pref...b.c. 26⅞
100 do......c. 44	100 do........ 26¾
300 do....... 43⅞	100 St.L.,K.C.&N.Pref. 42½
300 do....... 44	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

200 Canton..... 98	100 North-western..... 64⅛
100 do....... 98½	100 Rock Island R..... 108½
900 Western Union.. 89⅞	300 do........ 108⅝
600 do....... 89⅞	100 do......b3. 108⅝
100 do....... 89⅞	100 St. Paul R..... 50¼
200 do......b3. 89⅞	200 Tol. & Wab.....s3. 67⅝
1000 Pacific Mail... 44	200 do......s60. 66½
600 do....... 43⅞	200 do........ 67¼
300 do....... 43⅞	200 do........ 67⅝
300 do.......b3. 44	300 do........ 67¼
300 do....... 44	300 do........s10. 67
200 do....... 44⅛	100 do........ 67⅛
200 do....... 44⅛	500 do........s30. 66⅞
800 do....... 44⅛	500 do........ 67¼
300 do......s3. 44¼	200 Ohio & Miss. R..... 38⅝
100 do....... 44¼	200 do........ 39
300 do....... 44¼	100 do........ 39
300 do....... 44⅛	200 Han. & St. J. R..... 37⅛
600 N. Y. C. & H. R.. 104⅛	100 do........ 37½
400 Lake Shore..... 92⅜	100 do........ 37
100 Union Pacific... 26	100 do........ 36
100 do.......s60. 25⅞	100 C., C. & I. C. R.... 30⅝
700 do....... 25⅞	

TUESDAY, Aug. 26—P. M.

An effort was made to-day, in the interest of the operators against ruling Stock values, to make Money dearer on call, and for a short time the speculative bids carried the price, during the afternoon, up to 6@7 ₽ cent., from the opening figures of 4@5 ₽ cent. The sharp advance was quite promptly met by lenders, who increased their offerings largely, with a view to benefiting, if possible, by the rise. The augmented supply proved too much for the artificial buoyancy of the market, and near the close the rates on temporary loans to responsible borrowers receded rapidly, leaving off with 3@4 ₽ cent. as the current quotations. The Government houses had their limited wants provided for at the uniform figures of 4@5 ₽ cent. Time Loans were quoted steady on the basis of 6@7 ₽ cent. for 30 days, to 7 ₽ cent., Gold, for 60 to 90 day credits, with moderate dealings reported. In the Discount line a fair business is in progress, growing out of the increasing Fall trade movements. On the best grades of short-date commercial Paper the current rates are 6½@7 ₽ cent. per annum. The City Bank Exchanges were $70,797,403 in currency, and $3,050,457 in Gold.

Much less spirit was apparent to-day in the Gold dealings, which showed a weaker range, as to price, the extremes having been 115⅝@115¾, and the closing figures 115½@115⅝. The Treasury Office derived $686,000 from Customs revenue, as against Coin interest disbursements to the amount of $468,000, thus enabling the Office to close the day with a stronger Gold reserve. The Gold Exchange Bank clearings were $43,487,000. The carrying rate on Gold loans varied from 4 ₽ cent to flat, the final quotation having been 3 ₽ cent. The Foreign Exchange market was somewhat steadier, on a very moderate inquiry, through the day, but wound up tamely, with bankers' prime sterling bills at 107⅝@107¾ for 60 day, and 108⅜@108½ for sight drafts. The week's produce exports added the equivalent of $5,281,459 to the current offerings.

Influenced, in part, by the manipulations of the Money market, speculation at the Stock Exchange was more notably *bearish* on the general list, the transactions indicating a less active movement, with the dealings mainly in Pacific Mail, Western Union Telegraph, Union Pacific, Wabash, and Hannibal and St. Joseph Common. Pacific Mail fell from 44⅞, the highest point of the day, to 43¾ as the lowest, closing at 44¼@44⅜. Western Union was quoted off from 90⅝@89⅝, improving ¼ on the final business. Union Pacific, which ranged from 26⅝@25⅝, stood at 25⅞@26 on the latest sales. Wabash went off from 69⅜ to 67¼, closing at 67⅛@67⅜. Hannibal and St. Joseph Common fell 1¾ ₽ cent., or to 36. New-York Central was comparatively steady at 104⅛@104½; Harlem at 130¼@130½; Lake Shore at 92⅛@92⅜, though without much animation. Very little was done in Erie, and the price varied but slightly, ranging from 59@59¼. Ohio and Mississippi was dealt in with reserve, and declined to 38⅞, subsequently advancing ⅛@¼. The general market left off about steady. The Public Funds quiet, from scarcity, and ruling firm, despite the reaction in Gold. State Bonds inactive. Railway Mortgages of the better class sought after moderately by investment buyers. Central Pacific Sixes closed at 99⅝@99¾; Union Pacific Firsts, 81¼@81¾, and Land Grants at 73@73½. Bank Stocks tame.

At the close of the day the following prices were made on the latest recognized transactions, as compared with Monday evening:

Closing Quotations—AUG. 26.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118⅞	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119⅛	119⅛
American Gold	115¾	115⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	107¾	107¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104⅜	104¼
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅝	108½
Pacific Mail	44¼	44¼
St. Paul Preferred	70¼	70¼
St. Paul Common	50¾	50¾
Ohio and Mississippi	39¼	39
Western Union Telegraph	90	89¾
Erie	59¼	59⅛
Union Pacific	26⅛	25⅞
Lake Shore	92⅝	92½
C., C. and Indiana Central	31⅛	30⅝
Toledo and Wabash	69¼	67⅛
Harlem	130⅝	130⅜
Atlantic and Pacific	27	26¾
North-west	64¼	64⅜
Missouri Pacific	47½	47½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	37½	36

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81....117¼	5-20 reg., n. i., '65....116¼
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81....119⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....117⅛
5-20 reg., '62.........116½	5-20 reg., '67.........117⅛
5-20 coup., '62........117	5-20 coup., '67........119⅛
Called Bonds, '62......116¼	5-20 coup., '68........118¼
5-20 reg., '64.........116⅝	10-40 reg.............113⅛
5-20 coup., '64........117	10-40 coup............116
5-20 reg., '65.........116⅜	5s coup., '81..........114⅜
5-20 coup., '65........118½	6s Currency...........113½

And the following for the State Securities:

Tenn. 6s, old........82	Rhode Island 6s........100
Tenn. 6s, new bds....81¾	Alabama 5s, '83........45
Va. 6s, old..........42	Alabama 5s, '86........45
Va. 6s, new bds......50	Texas 10s of '76.......86
Va. 6s, def. bds.....12	Ohio 6s, '75...........100
Ga. 7s, new bds......90	Ohio 6s, '81...........102
N. C. 6s, new bds....15¾	Ohio 6s, '86...........102
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 14½	Kentucky 6s............99
S. C. 6s, Fund. Act, '66. 18	Michigan 6s, '78—'79...95½
S.C. 6s, L.C., '39, J.&J. 20	Michigan 6s, '83.......95½
S.C. 6s, L.C., '89, A.&O. 20	N. Y. Reg. B. L........104⅞
Missouri 6s..........92½	N. Y. Coup. B. L.......105
La. 6s, Levee bds....53	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73...112
La. 8s, Levee bds....54	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75...107
Cal. 7s..............110	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77...107
Cal. 7s, large bds...110	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78...107
Connecticut 6s.......100	

The following shows the changes on the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.		
Capital	$16,435,000	$16,435,000		
Loans	59,535,280	59,714,370	Inc.	$179,090
Specie	236,302	210,215	Dec.	26,087
Reserve	14,064,674	13,391,000	Dec.	673,674
Nat. Bank notes	970,995	1,172,642	Inc.	210,647
Due from banks	4,694,766	4,352,037	Dec.	342,789
Due to banks	7,844,712	7,740,887	Dec.	103,825
Deposits	38,940,535	37,654,166	Dec.	286,369
Circulation	11,436,474	11,450,378	Inc.	13,904
Clearings	45,899,455	47,932,657	Inc.	2,033,192
Balances	7,027,529	5,953,298	Dec.	1,074,231

The week's Exports hence of Domestic Produce have been to the value of $5,281,459.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, now completed and in regular operation between the Atlantic tide-waters at Richmond and the unfailing navigation of the Western rivers at Huntington, is now carrying passengers and freights with great promptness, and on favorable terms, between the coast cities and the chief trade centres at the West. Freights can be shipped via the "Clyde" Line of steamers from Boston, Providence, and Philadelphi; via the "Old Dominion" Line of steamers from New-York, and via the "Chesapeake and Ohio Packets" rom Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, &c. Passengers can also take this route to or from the West, and enjoy the wonderful scenery of the Alleghanies, the **Medicinal Springs and Mineral Attractions** of Virginia and West Virginia.

To enable the Company to perfect more rapidly its Equipment, Terminal facilities, and Deep-water connections with European Steam-ship Lines, and to accommodate the heavy **Coal and Mineral Traffic** together with the growing **Iron and Miscellaneous Local and Through Business** now pressing upon the Line, we are selling, on behalf of the Company, a limited amount of their **SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS**, secured by mortgage liens on the whole valuable property at 90 and accrued interest; $1,000 each, either coupon or registered, payable in gold coin, in New-York City, principal and interest; interest Jan. 1 and July 1.

We also have a small amount of the **OLD SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO**; the price of these is 88½ and accrued interest. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, interest payable May and November.

The property has cost already upward of $38,000,000, and is constantly increasing in value. We can recommend both classes of the Bonds, which are selling rapidly, with great confidence.

We also continue to deal in **Government, and Central Pacific, and Western Pacific Bonds**, execute orders at the Stock Exchange for investment Stocks and Bonds, receive Deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and conduct a general Banking business. FISK & HATCH.

Notice to Investors.

The attention of the investing public is called to the limited remainder of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN. The unsold balance will be soon absorbed by current sales, after which the Company has resolved to issue only six per cent. bonds.

There are now more than 500 miles of the road in regular operation, with a growing traffic; urveys and construction are progressing satisfactorily; the survey prosecuted the present season, in connection with the Stanley military expedition, has resulted in the location of an excellent line through Western Dakota and Eastern Montana, and the company has advertised for proposals for grading and bridging the Yellowstone Division, extending 205 miles from Bismarck, at the crossing of the Missouri River to the crossing of the Yellowstone, in Montana. The Company's lands (amounting to more than 20,000 acres per mile of road) are selling to settlers at an average price of nearly $6 per acre, and the proceeds of land sales constitute a Sinking Fund for the repurchase and cancellation of first mortgage bonds.

The Company's seven and three-tenths per cent. gold bonds, the last of which are now offered, yield nearly eight and one-half per cent. per annum at the present price of gold.

All marketable securities are received in exchange at current rates, and full information furnished on inquiry.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall st., New-York.

Banking-House of **HENRY CLEWS & CO.**, No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ **REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,**
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.,
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York,
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, (MILWAUKEE DIVISION,) COUPON AND REGISTERED. We recommend these bonds as an undoubted security, and equal to any now offered. At present price they yield more than NINE PER CENT. For sale by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey. Apply to GEORGE S. WOOD, Jr., No. 155 Broadway. References—Hon. John J. Cisco, Robert H. Lowry, Esq., Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	14	Resin, bbls	518
Bees-wax, pkgs	3	Spirits Turp., bbls	26
Cotton, bales	328	Pitch, bbls	39
Copper, bbls	27	Skins, bales	56
Oat-meal, bbls	390	Beef, pkgs	70
Dried Fruit, pkgs	68	Butter, pkgs	2,214
Eggs, bbls	863	Cheese, pkgs	5,081
Flour, bbls	8,422	Pork, pkgs	30
Meal, bbls	620	Cut-meats, pkgs	385
Meal, bags	200	Lard, tcs	585
Wheat, bushels	15,600	Tallow, pkgs	60
Corn, bushels	60,300	Oil-cake, pkgs	551
Oats, bushels	37,275	Starch, pkgs	1,950
Rye, bushels	3,000	Pea-nuts, bags	203
Peas, bushels	300	Tobacco, hhds	144
Flax-seed, bags	177	Tobacco, pkgs	30
Hemp, bales	62	Wool, bales	111
Hides, bdls	34	Whisky, bbls	50
Leather, sides	20,586		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Minnesota, for Liverpool—23 hhds. Tobacco, 2,530 bales Cotton, 100 tcs. Beef, 2 cases Furs, 44,781 bushels Corn, 1,156 bags Ore, 71 pks. Clocks.

By the steamer Arragon, for Bristol—50 tcs. Provisions, 16,149 bxs. Cheese, 75 bbls. Lard-oil, 130 hhds Tallow, 15 tcs. Grease, 20 bxs. Bacon, 1,600 sacks Oil-cake, 12,195 bushels Wheat, 25 bbls. Pork, 21,160 lbs. Ore.

By the brig Mary, for Limerick—1,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Typhon, for Penzance—10,787 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Adelheim, for Cork and orders—22,211 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Weylandt, for Penarth Roads and orders—19,438 bushels Corn.

By the brig Favorite, for Bremen—14,381 bushels Corn.

By the bark Mimi P., for Rotterdam—27,622 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Fidelia, for Gibraltar and orders—2,134 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark Johannes Rod, for Antwerp—248 bbls. Resin, 25,097 bushels Rye.

BRICKS—Have been firm and in good request; quotations unchanged.

COCOA—Has been in slack demand, with Caracas quoted at from 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo at 30c.@35c.; Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; Trinidad, 12c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold, ₽ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been strong in price on very light offerings and a fair inquiry; 1,300 bags by the Senorita, to arrive, were reported sold at Baltimore at 21½c., gold. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 15,458 bags; sales, 17,351 bags; stock in first hands here this morning, 10,524 bags; and at all the distributing ports, 34,844 bags. Other kinds in demand at very full rates; few desirable lots available. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 20½c.@20¾c.; fair, 21¼c.@21½c.; good, 21¾c.@22c.; prime, 22¼c.@22½c., gold, ₽ lb., 60 days' credit. Rio, in lots, 20¾c.@23c., gold; Java, 24c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@22½c.; Laguayra, 21½c.@22½c.; San Domingo, 19c., gold. The jobbing trade is fairly active at the advanced figures.

COTTON—Has been in fair request for early delivery at rather steadier rates, with sales reported since our last of 2,084 bales, including 182 bales to shippers, 1,830 bales to spinners, and 72 bales to speculators. There has been a more active movement noted for forward delivery, prices opening more firmly but closing weaker. Sales since our last of 17,300 bales, of which 5,200 bales were last evening, and 12,100 bales to-day, with 800 bales more at the calls, closing with August contracts quoted at 19 15-16c., September, 18 5-16c.; October, 17 25-32c.; November, 17⅜c.; December, 17¼c. These figures show August contracts ⅛c. higher, and later months 1-16c.@⅛c. lower than the final quotations of yesterday. The receipts at this port to-day were 328 bales by rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,234 bales, and thus far this week, 4,053 bales, against 4,851 bales last week; and since Sept. 1, 3,588,701 bales, against 2,679,347 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	18	18	18¼	18¼
Low Middling	19	19	19¼	19¼
Middling	20	20	20¼	20¼
Good Middling	21¾	21¾	22	22

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been on a moderate scale, with prices quoted firm for most grades. The main inquiry has been for Shipping Extras, Superfine, and No. 2, at the current quotations. These grades have been offered with reserve. In trade and family brands transactions have been altogether in a jobbing way at steady rates, holders showing no unusual urgency to place supplies. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,100 bbls., including No. 2 at $3 25@$4 25, chiefly at $3 75@$4 25; inferior to fancy superfine State and Western at $5@$5 65, chiefly at $5 40@$5 60; inferior to good Extra State, $6 20@$6 70, chiefly at $6 55@$6 65; good to very fancy do., $6 70@$7 65, chiefly at $6 90@$7 25; very poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $6 10@$6 75; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 25@$6 75 ₽ bbl., and trade and Family Extras at about former quotations. Included in the sales were 2,000 bbls. No. 2 stock at $4 25; and 2,500 bbls. fancy State and City Mills Extras at $7 25@$7 40 ₽ bbl.

Southern Flour has been quiet, but steady; offerings generally limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,025 bbls., in lots, at from $6 65@$7 85 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 85@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy trade and family extras; $5 50@$6 50 for inferior stock ₽ bbl....Oregon Flour has been in slack request since our last, with Extra quoted nominally at $9 25@$9 50; California Flour, fair to very choice Extras, at $8 25@$9 25 ₽ bbl....Rye Flour has been moderately sought after, ranging from $4 40@$5 70 for inferior fine to choice superfine; sales 375 bbls., chiefly superfine grades, at $5 35@$5 50, and fancy up to $5 65@$5 70 ₽ bbl....Corn-meal has been in demand and steady, at from $3@$3 50 for inferior to very fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 10@$3 20 for inferior to good; and $3 40 for choice; $3 40 for Prize Medal; $2 65@$3 10 for White do.; $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 83@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 650 bbls.... Bag-meal continues in request at from $1@$1 10 for coarse; $1 25@$1 35 for Yellow, and $1 50@$1 60 for White, ₽ 100 lbs....Oat-meal in demand at from $7 25@$8 50 ₽ bbl.

FRUIT—A moderate business has been noted in foreign, prices of which have been quoted firm; sales 1,500 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 80; 225 bbls. Currants at 5¾c.@6c., the inside price for Trieste; 200 bags Brazil Nuts at 7c.; 30 cases Citron at 38c.; 30 casks Turkey Prunes at 12½c.@13c., and 400 cases Sardines, quarter boxes, at 14c., gold, and 16½c. currency. We now quote: Layer Raisins at $2 80@$2 85 ₽ box; loose Muscatel do. at $2 35 ₽ box; Valencia at 7¼c.@7¾c.; Currants at 5¾c.@6c.; Figs at 9c.@15c.; Turkey Prunes at 12c.@14c.; Almonds at 16c.@33c.; Filberts at 13¼c.@14c.; Brazil Nuts at 7c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been inactive, the limited offerings and advanced views of owners checking business. The export call has been on a restricted scale. The want of freight room has been against the outward movement. Winter has been in demand at very full rates; few desirable lots available; sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels at $1 57 for No. 2 Duluth Spring; $1 56 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., closing with sellers at this rate and $1 54@$1 55 bid; $1 54 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 50@$1 52 for No. 2 Chicago do., in lots; $1 45@$1 47 for No. 3 Spring, car stock; $1 38@$1 40 for rejected Spring; $1 63 for Red Western; about $1 65 for fair Amber Western, afloat; $1 69 for very choice old Amber Michigan, in store; $1 70 for fair White Western, in store. For forward delivery a fair inquiry has been noted, at rather stronger prices, with sales reported of 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, September option, at $1 47¼; 16,000 bushels do., early September delivery, at $1 51½; 25,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago do., last half of September, at $1 45; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, October options, quoted at $1 45 bid, and up to $1 47 asked. Also 24,000 bushels prime Red Western, (Winter,) October options, at $1 65½@$1 66 ₽ bushel. At the close the general market was rather weak and irregular....Corn has been fairly active and quoted up 1c.@2c. a bushel, with the main inquiry for export, closing tamely and less buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 129,000 bushels at 59c.@61c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime sail Mixed Western, closing at 60c. for very good average stock; 61c.@63½c. for high mixed and Yellow Western; 56c.@58c. for steamer grades of Mixed Western; 52½c.@56c. for heated and inferior stock; 57c.@58c., in part, for Kilndried do.; 66c.@68c. for White do.....Rye quiet but firm. State last sold at 94c., and prime Western, to arrive, at 95c....Barley wholly nominal as yet; no dealings reported....Barley-malt wanted; holders confident; four-rowed State sold to the extent of 4,500 bushels at $1 20....Oats have been moderately active, with sound Mixed Western held firmly, and White do. quoted lower and irregular. Sales have been reported of 57,000 bushels at 40c.@42c. for heated and inferior to prime Mixed Western, afloat; 40c. for fair do., in store; 45c.@50c. for inferior to prime White do. ....Feed steady and in request, within the range of $18@$25 ₽ ton....Hay and Straw steady, on moderate dealings in new stock.

HIDES—Quiet at about old figures; 1,301 Matamoras on private terms.

METALS—Copper has been dull, but about steady; 35,000 lbs. sold at 27c....Iron has been unusually quiet, with prices quoted generally very weak, within the previous range for Pig, both foreign and American, with no dealings of moment reported. English Rails quoted at $65@$67, gold; American do. at $77 50, currency, without transactions....Lead, Spelter, Zinc, and Pig-tin quoted as before as to values, on a very tame market. Of Tin Plates, sales have been reported of 250 boxes Charcoal Terne at $10@$10 12½; 500 boxes Coke at $8 75, and 500 boxes Coke Wasters at $8 25, gold; market about steady.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted as before, on, however, a very limited movement. No invoices reported sold. We quote: New-Orleans, prime to fancy, quoted from 84c.@90c.; Porto Rico at 35c.@65c.; Cuba at 28c.@40c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c., ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in less confident demand and quoted easier in price, with strained to good strained at $3 05@$3 10; sales, 520 bbls. at the quoted figures, 190 bbls. good do. at $3 10@$3 15, and 650 bbls. No. 1 Western Pale at $3 50@$5, ₽ 280 lbs.... Tar in moderate request, with sales reported of 100 bbls. Wilmington at $4 12½....Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand and held more firmly; sales, 311 bbls. merchantable, in lots, part to arrive, at 43½c.@44½c., ₽ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been quiet within the previous range. Crude Sperm has been in good demand and held with increased firmness; sales have been reported, since our last, at New-Bedford, of 500 bbls. for export, and 150 bbls. for manufacturing at $1 50; quoted at the close at $1 50@$1 55. Manufactured Whale and Sperm held with confidence, but without animation. Linseed-oil rather quiet, but steady. Of Lard-oil, 200 bbls. were sold on private terms; market essentially as before. Menhaden and Crude Cotton-seed oils scarce and wanted; prices favoring sellers. Other kinds tame. Crude Whale at 58c.@65c. Bleached Whale at 70c.@72½c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 65; Bleached at $1 70; prime to very choice Lard-oil at 69c.@75c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 55c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, 90c.@92c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 20, in casks; Menhaden at 45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 47c.@50c.; Yellow and White at 58c.@62c. ₽ gallon; Palm-oil at 8¾c. ₽ lb.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, quiet to-day, on the basis of 6½c....Refined in moderate demand at about former rates; sales here 3,000 bbls., last half of September, at 16½c.; and at Philadelphia, 4,000 bbls., August options, (old contracts) at 16c....Refined in cases, inactive at 21c.@21½c....Naphtha quiet and irregular at 9c.@10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is rather dull for early delivery at about previous quotations; sales, about 150 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $18 25; 25 bbls. Old do. at $16 62½; 20 bbls. City Mess at $18 25; 20 bbls. Family Mess at $18; 25 bbls. City Prime Mess at $18; small sales of Western Prime Mess within the range of from $16 87½@$17 50; and Extra Prime at $15@$15 25 ₽ bbl....For forward delivery trade has been slow and the market weak; sales, 750 bales Western Mess, September options, at $17 60@$17 62½, chiefly at $17 62½, ₽ bbl....Dressed Hogs firmer and wanted; City quoted at 6⅝c.@7⅛c....Cut-meats have been steady, but not active; sales, 30 tcs. Smoked Hams, 15 lbs., at 14c.; 300 City Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 15c.; 300 do. Shoulders at 9½c.; 300 Pickled Shoulders at 8¼c.; and 9,000 lbs. Rib Bellies at 9c.@10½c. for extra heavy to 8-lb. averages....Bacon held more firmly, on a rather better inquiry, partly for export; sales, 50 bxs. Long Clear sold on private terms, quoted at 8⅞c.@9c., with Short Clear at 9½c.@9¾c.....Lard has been in less demand, for early delivery, and generally weak as to price. Sales, 100 tcs. fair old Western Steam at 8⅜c., with prime to choice quoted at 8½c.@8 9-16c.; 155 tcs. new do. at 8¼c.@8½c., the latter rate for choice; 62 tcs. City do. at 8⅜c., with 8¼c. the best bid for full lots at the close; 30 tcs. City No. 1 at 8⅛c.; and 600 tcs. Refined at 8¾c., quoted at 8¾c.@9c. And for forward delivery business has been very tame, the market favoring buyers; 250 tcs. Western Steam, October option, sold at 8⅝c., with September options quoted at 8½c.@8 9-16c.... Beef has been in firm demand at full rates. We quote the range of from $8 50@$10 75 for New Mess; $11@$13 75 for New Extra do. ₽ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. Tierce Beef has been firm at $17 50@$22 for Prime Mess; $20@$24 for Indian Mess, and $24@$26 for Extra Indian Mess; sales, 240 tcs. Beef Hams inactive within the range of $18@$28 for very inferior to very choice; sales confined to small lots....Butter, Eggs, and Cheese essentially as in our last.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in good demand, and quoted stronger in price; further sales have been made of 10,000 bags at $2 40@$2 42½, and 3,000 pockets by the City of Calcutta at $2 45, ₽ bushel. Other kinds of stock quoted firm, but quiet.

SUGARS—An unusually brisk business has been reported in Raw, since our last, mainly in refining goods, on a very firm basis as to values. The demand has been in part from Canadian buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 8,422 hhds. and 3,100 boxes, including 4,916 hhds. common to about strictly good refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8 7-16c.; chiefly fair to good refining at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; 1,278 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; 200 hhds. refining Porto Rico and 414 hhds. St. Croix at equal to market rates; 10 hhds. Demerara, to the trade, at 10¼c.; 1,250 boxes Derosne at 9¼c.; 150 boxes Centrifugal at 9¼c.; 50 boxes Muscovado at 8 3-32c.; and 1,650 hhds. Melado at 7⅝c.@7¾c. ₽ lb. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅞c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 9c.@9⅝c. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with Powdered quoted at 11¼c.@11⅜c., Crushed at 11¼c.@11⅜c., Granulated at 11¼c.@11⅜c., A's at 10⅜c.@10⅞c., and Yellow at 9¼c.@10¼c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been firm and in fair request; sales reported of 150 hhds. prime to very choice City at 8½c.@8⅝c., and equal to about 43,000 lbs. low grade country at 8 1-16c.@8¼c. ₽ lb. Of Stearine, 25 tcs. sold at 8⅝c. And of Grease, 12,000 lbs. Common at 6c. ₽ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair demand, and generally quoted firm, with Green held with decided confidence; sales, 2,100 half-chests Green and 1,800 half-chests Oolongs on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair request at unaltered prices; sales, 350 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@14c.; 200 cases 1872 Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers and Seconds at 6c.@8c., and 12c.@16c.; 100 cases 1872 Ohio at 4¾c.@7c.; 100 cases 1871 Sundries at 15c.@50c.; 50 cases 1870 do. at 7c.@8½c., and 400 bales Havana at 82½c.@95c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted much higher, on limited offerings and a good demand; 200 bbls. sold, in lots, at $1 05; 50 bbls. Low Proof do. at $1 06.

WOOL—Domestic product is offered with reserve at prices rather above the views or buyers, thus retarding business, while the demand for supplies is fair, mostly on manufacturing account. The bulk of the current trade is in Fleece stock; 64,000 lbs. sold since our last on the basis of 48c.@52c. for extra to XX Ohio; 91 bales Short and Shearing Wool, and 33,000 lbs. Unwashed on private terms; 16,000 lbs. Washed, part at 50c.; 1,200 lbs. burry Georgia at 20c.@27c., part stained stock, and 18 bags Lambs', on private terms. Pulled has been quiet, within the previous range. Of Combing Wool small lots were placed at 60c.@62½c., and of Domestic Nails, 2,000 lbs., low grade, on private terms. Of California stock, Spring clip has been most sought after; 220 bales and 5,000 lbs. sold mainly within a range of from 25c.@28½c. Texas sold to the extent of 23,000 lbs., chiefly at 33c.@34c., with some burry lots at 23½c., and of Utah, 30,000 lbs. changed hands on private terms. Foreign has been in somewhat livelier request on the basis of former figures; 70 bales Cape sold at 32c.@35c.; 25 bales and 10,000 lbs. Montevideo on private terms.

FREIGHTS—Business has been on a restricted scale again to-day. The offerings of accommodation on both berth and charter have been unusually limited. Ship-owners have been very firm in their views. The demand for room and tonnage has been good, but the high rates claimed have been against an active movement. The scarcity of Grain for prompt delivery has also tended to retard negotiations....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 4,300 boxes Cheese at 70s.; 625 boxes Bacon at 60s.; 50 tcs. Beef on private terms; 6 tons Wet-salted Hides at 45s., with Grain quoted at 12½d.@13d. ₽ bushel.....For Glasgow, by steam, 50 boxes Bacon, at 50s.; 600 boxes Cheese, at 70s....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian brig, 448 tons, (to arrive,) hence with about 2,600 quarters Grain, at 9s. 3d. and £10 gratuity, with option of the east coast of Ireland, at 9s. 6d....For the United Kingdom, a British brig, 134 tons, hence with about 1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 7s. 6d., with option of Liverpool, direct, at 7s. 3d.; and a Norwegian brig, 282 tons, hence with about 1,800 bbls. do., reported at 8s., with option of the Continent at 8s. 6d. ₽ bbl....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 460 tons, hence with about 3,000 quarters Grain, on private terms, quoted at 10s.@10s. 3d ₽ quarter....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 463 tons, hence, with about 3,100 bbls. Naphtha, at 8s. 3d. ₽ bbl....For Antwerp, an American ship, 898 tons, with about 5,800 bbls. Petroleum, reported from Philadelphia, on private terms ....For Hamburg, a Norwegian bark, 468 tons, hence, on private terms, and placed on the berth for general cargo....For Gibraltar, by sail, 66 hhds. Tobacco at 60s., and 750 cases Petroleum at 40c....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, 303 tons, hence, with Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, at 7s. 9d. and 38c., and £10 gratuity, Spanish ports excluded....For an Italian port, west coast, an American bark, 347 tons, hence, with about 2,100 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 9d. ₽ bbl....For Trieste, an Italian brig, about 135 tons, with about 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 9s. ₽ bbl., and £5 gratuity.....For the Adriatic, an Italian bark, about 400 tons, (now at Boston,) hence, with about 11,500 cases Petroleum, reported at 44c.....For a Windward Island, an American schooner, 180 tons, with Yellow Pine Lumber from Jacksonville at $15.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Flour in fair demand, but at lower rates for new; old held firmly. Wheat active and higher; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 25; No. 2 do. sold at $1 20¼, cash; seller August closed at $1 19¼; seller September, $1 13⅛; seller all the year, $1 09¼; No. 3 Spring, $1 11½; Rejected, $1@$1 00½. Corn active and higher at 40¾c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 40⅞c.@41c., seller August; 41⅛c.@41¼c., seller September; 42¼c., seller October; High Mixed, 41c.; Rejected, 37¼c.@37¾c. Oats active and higher at 28⅝c. for No. 2, cash; 28⅝c., seller September; Rejected, 24½c.@25c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 66c. for No. 2. Barley in fair demand and lower, with a steadier feeling at $1 10 for No. 2 Fall, spot; $1 10@$1 12, seller September; No. 3 Spring, 81c.@82c.; under the rules of the Board of Trade, the Directors have agreed upon $1 05 as the intrinsic value of No. 2, and established that price as a basis on which margins may be called; the Board reserve the right to change the figure under the course of the market. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork lower at $16, cash, or seller August; $16 10 seller September. Lard steady and unchanged. Bacon steady; sales of loose Shoulders at 8c. Whisky active and higher at 96c.@97c. Freights firm; Corn, to Buffalo, 7c.@7½c.; about 735 cars, or about 294,000 bushels Wheat are posted as receipts for to-morrow. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 234,000 bushels Wheat, 338,000 bushels Corn, 67,000 bushels Oats, 75,000 bushels Rye, and 16,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—17,000 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Corn, 47,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 1,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Flour steady, with fair demand; sales of 2,000 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter; $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales of 6,700 old No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 52; 1,200 do., in car lots, at $1 53. Corn dull; sales of 3,200 bushels at 52c.@53c. Corn-meal—$1 15 for Bolted, $1 10 for Unbolted, ₽ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $16@$17; Shipstuffs, $17@$18; Middlings, $18@$20, ₽ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, and $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts—14,600 bushels Wheat, 784,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments—1,800 bbls. of Flour, 4,200 bushels Wheat, 17,100 bushels Rye, 1,222,000 feet of Lumber. Amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water, yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 581,000 bushels Wheat, 2,305,000 bushels Corn, 108,000 bushels Oats, 76,300 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last 24 hours—8,100 bbls. Flour, 76,750 bushels Wheat, 467,246 bushels Corn, 115,976 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments—130,429 bushels Wheat, 220,744 bushels Corn. Rail Exports—17,076 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 30,100 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Rye. Canal Freights firm; Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6¾c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$8; Amber, $7 50@$8 50; White, $9@$9 25. Wheat dull; no sales reported; the supply of Spring very scarce; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1, $1 48; Milwaukee No. 2, $1 38@$1 40; Chicago No. 1, $1 36; White Canada, $1 70@$1 75. Corn higher; sales, 28,000 bushels Chicago High Mixed at 50c.; 10,000 bushels Prime No. 2 at 49c.; 2,000 bushels No. 2 at 48½c. Oats quiet; sales, 1,000 bushels Blown No. 2 at 37c.; 18,000 bushels No. 2 at 36½c. Rye nominally 73c.@75c. Barley-malt scarce; Prime Winter Western, $1 20@$1 25; Prime Canada, $1 25. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—Flour unchanged; only an order trade. Wheat—Demand good at full prices; sales of No. 3 Red at $1 30; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 45. Corn—Supply small; prices higher; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 39½c., on track; 42¼c. in elevator. Oats firmer at 29½c.@30c. for No. 2 cash; 29¾c.@30¼c., seller August. Barley steady at 92½c. for No. 3 Spring. Rye steady at 62c.@63c. Whisky firm and scarce at 97. Pork quiet at $16 75@$17. Bacon dull; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard steady at 7⅝c. for Summer. Hogs quiet at $4 35@$4 60. Cattle—Supply and receipts chiefly through Texans, which range from $1@$2 75; Wintered do., $3@$4 25; fair to prime native Steers, $4 75@$5 25. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, and 1,000 bushels Rye.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26.—Flour—Demand good at full prices; sales of Family Extra at $5 75; A No. 1, $7; Fancy, $7 75. Wheat in good demand; sales of Red at $1 20@$1 25; Amber, $1 30@$1 35; White, $1 40@$1 45, on arrival. Corn steady at 55c.@60c. for sacked. Oats steady at 42c.@44c. for sacked. Rye in good demand at 65c.@70c., on arrival. Barley nominal. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork sold at $16 50@$16 75. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Clear Sides, 10⅞c., packed. Hams—Sugar-cured, canvased, sold at 14c.@15c.; plain, 13c.@13½c., packed. Bulk Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c., loose; ¼c. higher for packed. Lard—Sales of tierce at 8¾c.@9¼c.; keg, 9¾c.@10c.; steam, 8c.; small order lots, ⅛c.@¼c. higher. Whisky firm at 96c.@97c.

TOLEDO, Aug. 26.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat irregular; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 56½; No. 2 do., $1 46; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 45½; No. 1 Red, $1 46; No. 2 do., spot, $1 42½@$1 43; seller August, $1 43½; seller September, $1 42; No. 3 Red, $1 42; rejected Red, $1 20; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 47. Corn firm and in fair demand at 46c.@46½c. for High Mixed, spot; seller September, 44¼c.; Low Mixed, 45c.@45¾c. Oats a shade better at 34¾c. for No. 1; 32c. for Michigan old. Freights firmer; to Buffalo, 4¼c.@4¾c.; to Oswego, 9¼c.@10c.; to Kingston, 9c.@9½c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour; 58,000 bushels Wheat; 10,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour; 126,000 bushels Wheat; 53,000 bushels Corn, and 6,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 dull at $35. Clover-seed not wanted. Flax-seed—Small business at $2 05. Timothy commands $3 50@$4. Flour in fair demand for better grades, and supply light; other grades dull; prices nominal; Superfine, $3 50@$4 50; Extras, $4@$5 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family at $6 25@$8; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $7 25@$8 50; high grades, $9@$10. Wheat fairly active, but small business; Red, $1 60@$1 65; Amber, $1 67@$1 70. Rye steady; old, 85c. Corn steady; Yellow, 62c.; Mixed Western, 60c.@62c. Oats easier; White, 45c.@47c.; Mixed, 40c.@45c. Groceries—No sales. Petroleum steady; Crude, 11c.; Refined, 16c.@16½c. Whisky—Stock scarce; held at $1 02.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—Flour steady and in fair demand, but prices are unchanged. Wheat firm at the decline noted yesterday; choice Amber, $1 75@$1 78; Ohio and Indiana, $1 50@$1 60. Corn dull for Southern; White Southern, 69c.; Yellow do., 60c.; Mixed Western quiet but firm at 59c.@59½c.; Rye dull; Southern, 45c.@48c.; Western Mixed, 44c. Rye active at 85c.@90c. Hay unchanged and steady. Provisions dull and weak. Mess Pork, $18. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@10c.; held at the outside quotation. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c. Sugar-cured Hams, 15c.@16½c. Lard, 9¼c. Western Butter steady and unchanged. Whisky scarce at $1 03@$1 05.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Flour dull; sales at $6 50@$6 75. Wheat firm; sales at $1 33. Corn firm; sales at 48c.@50c. Rye firm; sales at 75c.@76c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley unchanged. Butter in fair demand. Provisions quiet. Pork quiet; nominally held at $16 50@$16 75. Lard dull; Steam, 8c.; Kettle, 8½c. Bulk Meats quiet and in light demand, buyers generally holding off; Shoulders, 8¼c. bid, 8⅜c. asked; Clear Rib Sides—Sales at 9¼c.; Clear Sides held at 9½c. Bacon steady and in fair demand; Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9½c., held at 9½c. at close; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Clear Sides—Sales at 10⅝c. Whisky active and firm at 96c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 26.—Flour unchanged at $5 75@$6 75 for Extra Spring. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 25 for No. 1 Milwaukee; $1 22 for No. 2; seller September, $1 15. Corn advanced, and in fair demand at 40½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats in fair demand and firm at 27½c. for No. 2. Rye in fair demand at 67c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 05 for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 14c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 222,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 106,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.—Wheat dull and weak; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 46; No. 2, $1 42. Corn firm and better at 52c. for High Mixed, and 51c. for Low Mixed. Oats steady; sales of Old No. 1 at 38c.; New, 35c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 26.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 39c.@40c. Resin steady at $2 45 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $2 for Hard; $3 35 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $2 85.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders scarce at 9½c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—Sterling, 124⅝; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Gold, 115¾.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 110 cars to arrive, were 2,584 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 5,185 head, or 305 cars, against 294 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow, dragging at strong last week's closing prices, buyers hanging off. The run was light, and the quality fair, with the supply of common far beyond the demand. About 800 head were disposed of. Sales of 175 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 830 lbs. to 1,276 lbs., at $4@$5 75; 24 head Illinois Heifers, averaging 752 lbs., at $3 75; 97 head Texas Steers, ranging from 872 lbs. to 1,167 lbs., at $3 50@$5; 26 head Texas Heifers, averaging 752 lbs., at $3 75; 37 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,039 lbs. to 1,138 lbs., at $4@$4 62½; 106 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 966 lbs. to 1,342 lbs., at $4 50@$6; 41 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 909 lbs. to 1,105 lbs., at $3 87½@$4 50; 168 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,255 lbs., at $5 75; 22 head Michigan Stockers, averaging 887 lbs., at $3 50. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 5,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,400 head, against 5,200 head for the same time last week. The market has not yet opened. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 6,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 19,800 head, against 11,300 head for the same time last week. The market was lifeless, buyers hanging off for a decline. Prices were nominal at $4 80@$5 for good Hogs. Common Grassers are unsalable, and the pens are crowded.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 26.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,282 head; the Northern trains were not so heavy as last week, and with improved weather and more buyers at the market, prices were quick at last week's figures; sales of Choice to Extra at $9@$9 50; first quality, $8@$8 50; second quality, $6@$7 50; third quality, $4@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7,467; there is a better feeling in the market, and on some lots of fine Lambs dealers doubtless obtained better rates; on some flocks fully ½c. advance was obtained; sales in lots at $3@$4 each; Extra, $4 50@$5 50; Spring Lambs, 6c.@7½c. ₽ lb.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Cattle dull; receipts, 4,200; shippers generally holding off; a few lots of rough to choice Steers sold at $4 30@$5 65; Texan Steers and native Cows, $2 50@$3 37½; shipments, 1,700. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; market less active and prices weak and lower at $3 30@$4 75 for fair to choice, with a few Extra at $4 80@$4 85; shipments, 5,500. Sheep quiet and unchanged; receipts, 1,000.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—Cotton easier; Ordinary, 11¾c.@12c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.@14⅝c.; Low Middling, 17½c.@17⅝c.; Middling, 18⅜c.@18⅝c.; net receipts, 268 bales; gross, 489 bales; sales, 400 bales; last evening, 450 bales; stock, 13,071 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 26.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 16c.@16¼c.; Middling, 17¾c.@18c.; net receipts, 158 bales; exports, coastwise, 208 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 6,686 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 66 bales; gross, 123 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 3,526 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 26.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 119 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 6,508 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 26.—Cotton very bare; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 68 bales; stock, 661 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 25—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds of 1865, old, 95; 1867s, 95; 10-40s, coupon, 89⅞; New Loan, 91. Consols for money, 92¾, and for the account, 92¾@92⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 47¼. Advices from Frankfort quote United States 5-20 Bonds at 97⅜ for the issue of 1862.

2:30 P. M.—Advices from Paris quote Rentes at 57f. 80c.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000.

4:30 P. M.—Advices from Frankfort quote United States 5-20s at 97½ for the issue of 1862. Advices from Paris quote Rentes at 57f. 75c.

LONDON, Aug. 26—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money and the account. Erie Railway Shares, 47¼. A dispatch from Paris quotes Rentes at 57f. 72c.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47⅜. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 1-16 ₽ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day on balance was £8,000.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47¼.

5 P. M.—Dispatches from Frankfort quote United States 5-20 1862 Bonds at 97⅝. A dispatch from Paris quotes Rentes at 57f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25—4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,500 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, October and November, not below Good Ordinary, at 8⅜c.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer, but not higher. The sales of the day are estimated at 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable in August, not below low Middling, at 8 13-16c.; sales of new crop shipment, not below Good Ordinary, at 8⅜c.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable in August, at 8¾c.

5:30 P. M.—Spirits Turpentine, 33s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26—11:30 A. M.—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 32,000 quarters, of which 29,000 quarters were American. Receipts of Corn for the same period, 3,000 quarters, of which 2,000 were American.

1 P. M.—Cotton firmer and a shade dearer. Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales are estimated at 15,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales are for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston not below Low Middling, and deliverable in August, at 8 13-16d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady, except Wheats, which are dull. California White Wheat average, 12s. 3d.@12s. 7d.; Red Western Spring, 11s. 4d.@12s.; Red Winter, 12s. 4d.

4 P. M.—Of the sales of Cotton to-day, 9,750 bales were American. Deliveries of the new crop not below Low Middling sold at 8¾d.

5 P. M.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firmer, and an advance is demanded, which buyers refuse. Cheese, 60s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 26—2 P. M.—Spirits of Turpentine, 32s. 6d.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Daniels, J.—8, Mead vs. Decker et al.; 62, Weber vs. Weber; 80, Goepp vs. Dumonlin; 107, White vs. Livingston; 108, Same vs. Same; 109, Livingston vs. White; 112, In the matter of the Kanawha Coal-oil Company; 134, Cessna vs. Green et al.; 141, Harris vs. Jacobs.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Derulle vs. Durelle; proof of service of summons still insufficient.

Wetteck vs. Bolans; motion granted without costs of motion, unless defendant within five days pay money into Court.

Schmidt vs. Arguimbau; motion granted, proceedings on judgment to be stayed five days; motion costs $10.

Hotaling vs. Buckingham, Jr.; motion to vacate, &c., denied without costs.

McCabe vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; order of reference.

By Judge Freedman.

Reade, &c., vs. Waterhouse, &c.; order denying motion, with $10 costs to Albert Smith.

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FOR SALE.

Our senior being desirous of withdrawing from all active business, we have concluded to sell our stock and good-will. We have an excellent corps of well-disciplined clerks, and parties desirous of engaging in hardware in our "future great city" can avoid the profitless probationary years of its construction by stepping into this well-established business. If necessary, our junior might retain an interest. For further information apply to us or to Messrs. HERMAN BOKER & CO., No. 101 Duane st., New-York.

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CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A TIDY, ACTIVE YOUNG woman, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress. Call or address No. 349 West 43d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman, in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging; understands milk and butter; no objection to the country; understands her work thoroughly; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., over the drug-store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMBERmaid and Waitress.—By a mother and daughter, who have four years' reference from last situation; the mother is an excellent cook, nice washer and ironer; the daughter understands chamber-work and waiting, and is a very tidy girl; they will do the work of a family between them. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

DOMESTIC HELP
Of all nationalities, including
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
constantly on hand at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK, TO ASSIST WITH THE WASHING and Ironing.—By a respectable and competent German Protestant woman, in a private family; understands cooking in all its various branches; is willing and obliging, and has good references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-AGED COLored Protestant woman, in a private family, boarding-house, or hotel; understands the cooking of soups, meats, games, and pastry; is willing and obliging, and has the best of references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., over drug-store.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; HAS HAD experience, and has first-class City reference, as cook, and assist with washing, or will do general work for a medium-sized family; is not afraid of work, but wants a place she can keep clean. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE SCOTCH COOK IN a gentleman's family as cook; understands everything in the culinary line, both French and American, and has the best reference in the City; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A SMALL private family as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 493 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.; has four years' City reference from last place.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, YOUNG, TIDY WOMAN; thoroughly experienced in cooking, washing, and ironing; many years' references from the best of families, and three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; thoroughly understands her work in every branch; desires a good, permanent home in a moderate-sized family; is well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; HIGHLY respectable, and two years' City reference as being an excellent cook; honest, sober, kind, obliging, and attentive; can do all kinds of cooking; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A TIDY young woman who is competent in every respect; makes fine bread, biscuits, pastries; is also a very nice meat cook; comes well recommended from her last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBERmaid and Waitress.—By two very respectable young girls, highly recommended as thoroughly honest and industrious, and good servants. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY NICE YOUNG SWEDE woman, Protestant; can cook, wash, and iron, or do general work; wants a place in a private family, either in the City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; understands making all kinds of soups, jellies, &c., and also is an excellent baker; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK IN A PRIVATE family; City or country; excellent bread and cake maker; will assist with the coarse washing. Apply at No. 37 3d av., corner of 12th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has good reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; will assist with washing in a small family; excellent references. Apply at No. 212 East 28th st., basement.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT YOUNG woman to cook and assist with washing in a small private family; three years' excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 217 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; IS WILLING to assist in the washing and ironing; understands meat, soups, bread and biscuit, and pastry; best City reference. Call at butcher-store, No. 315 East 39th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONRR.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL IN AN AMERICAN private family in New-York. Address No. 111 East 4th st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; a first-class reference. Call at No. 330 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family. Call or address No. 3 East 28th st.

COOK.—AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER; or general house-work for a small family. Apply at Mrs. Weir's Office, No. 107 West 49th st. No charge.

EMPLOYERS
can be supplied immediately with the
BEST COLORED SERVANTS,
Male and Female, for every capacity,
AT SIMMS' AGENCY, No. 543 6th av.

FAMILIES WHO HAVE NOT YET RETURNED to the City can secure their help for the ensuing season by calling or writing to No. 405 5th av. French particularly, German, Swede, Swiss, Welsh, Scotch, and well-recommended English and Irish.

FAITHFUL SERVANTS CAN BE FOUND at the Ladies' Protective Union and Directory, No. 1,502 Broadway, second door below 45th st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL CAPACITIES, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleeker st. MRS LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND REliable young woman in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging; understands her work thoroughly; understands milk and butter; has excellent references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT AND REliable young woman in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; understands milk and butter; is willing and obliging; can do her work thoroughly; no objection to the country; has excellent references. Can be seen at 138 6th av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, who understands her work thoroughly; is a good washer and ironer; can do family cooking nicely; will go in the country to a good situation; has a good idea of cooking; will give good reference. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMan; very respectable; or chamber-maid and waitress, or make herself generally useful; City or country; references given; neat, willing, obliging, &c. Apply at No. 336 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTestant Scandinavian girls, (Danish,) in a private family; both are competent to do everything, and are recommended by a lady in the City. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, YOUNG, TIDY girl; seven years' experience in this country; excellent laundress; good home preferable to high wages; best City references. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman very respectable and obliging, or chamber-work and waiting, or make herself generally useful; care of children, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG GERMAN GIRL, fifteen years old, to do house-work and take care of children; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits ladies' and gentlemen's and families' washing, French fluting, &c., to do at her house; is reliable and prompt. Call or address Mrs. Simms, No. 153 West 31st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; can do French fluting and all kinds fine muslins, &c.; has good references; no objection to country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 845 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good reference. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as laundress in a private family; expert puffer and fluter; good City reference. Call at No. 458 6th av., fourth floor, back room, No. 14.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl as first-class laundress in a private family; excellent reference. Call at 152 West 28th st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady; teaches English, French, and music; is a first-class housekeeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; no objection to the country or to go West. Any one wanting an invaluable help, with the best references, in their family, address, Heywood, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY tidy, respectable Protestant girl, aged twenty-one, desires a good, permanent home at moderate wages; has no objection to be generally useful; can do family sewing nicely; is also very kind and attentive to children; will be very well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS—By a competent, willing and capable German girl; speaks French and English; is highly recommended by her last employer. Can be seen at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A VERY EXCELLENT PROTESTANT young woman; thoroughly understands bringing up growing, or children from their infancy; best recommendations from last and former places. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; is a good plain seamstress; would do chamber-work and sewing; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 845 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COMpetent nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby or mind a growing child; would wait on a lady. Call at No. 121 West 17th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS nurse, housekeeper, or laundress; good references. Call at No. 93 East Houston st.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN NURSE, SPEAKING A little English and French; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 405 5th av., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG GIRL, TO take care of a baby and do light house-work; good references. Call at No. 307 East 46th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress, or chamber-work and the care of children and plain sewing; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMan, a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; all kinds of muslins fluted by machine; terms moderate. Call for Mrs. Moore, No. 250 West 47th st., near Broadway, rooms on second floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON SOME washing; gentlemen's collars and cuffs done up in Troy style; understands polishing and fluting. Call or address Mrs. McDermott, No. 280 1st av., top floor.

MALES

A CARPENTER WANTS THE WORK OF an estate; will make himself generally useful; reference if required. Address JOHN J. HENNESSY, No. 350 East 74th street, New York.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER, WHO HAS good testimonials, and is perfect in his service; understands the care of a dining-room and silver, and all kinds of salads and punches. Call or address No. 405 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RELIable and trustworthy young man; is a thorough hostler; can milk and do plain gardening; has both City and country recommendations; is not afraid of work; would make himself generally useful. Call or address M. K., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman, aged twenty-six; married, no incumbrance; stylish City driver; understands his business; no objections to the country; first-class City reference from last employer, where he can be seen. Address T. W., No. 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man, thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages, and also all kinds of plain gardening; will be found willing and obliging; eight years' good reference. Address M. M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COMpetent and strictly temperate young man; has excellent City and country reference as to character and ability; understands the care of horses; can milk and do plain gardening; would make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Call or address P. S., Uptown *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man as coachman in a private family, with best City references; can be seen at present employer's; none but first-class family need apply, also a Protestant family. Address or call at No. 115 Madison av., corner of 30th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MAN, AGED THIRTY years, who can take care of and drive horses, milk, tend furnace, build fires, and do all kinds of outdoor gardening; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND FARMER.—BY A PROTESTant man, aged thirty-five years, who is well experienced as farmer; also as coachman, gardener, &c.; best reference. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (English,) one who thoroughly understands his business, in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, married; good reference; will make himself generally useful. Address M. H., No. 11 Cole-st., South Brooklyn, for one week.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman; understands his duties perfectly. Call at his present employer's, to whom he refers, No. 53 West 20th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN; will be found trustworthy; has the best of reference from last place. Address J. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—WITH OR WITHOUT A GROOM, for which he can be highly recommended. Address L. M., Port Chester, N. Y.

FARM-WORK AND GARDENER—HOUSEwork, &c.—By a respectable man and wife, no children; man understands plain gardening, horses and cattle, milking, farm-work, &c.; wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and can do house-work; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER AND PLAIN GARDENER.—BY A Protestant man who thoroughly understands all parts of farming, plain gardening, rearing of cattle and horses, driving, management of sheep, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF LONG AND practical experience as first-class gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, relating to hot-house and green plants, flower-garden, and vegetables; also hot and cold graperies, fruit-trees of all kinds; is a good forcer and propagator; references first-class; do not answer unless such is required. Address J. C., *Times* Office, Box No. 202.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN IN CITY OR Country.—By an industrious man, who can do all kinds of out-door gardening, including cold grapery; is also a very good driver and groom, and can milk, tend furnace, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF LONG AND practical experience, who thoroughly understands his business in every branch relating to hothouse and greenhouse plants, fruit-trees and vegetables; also the laying out of new places; references first class. Address J. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN, without family, who has twenty-three years' practical knowledge in this country in raising fruit, flowers, and vegetables, out-door and under glass; best of reference from former employers. Address M. B., No. 9 John st., City.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED THIRTY; understands the propagation and culture of hot and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies, flowers, and vegetable gardening, and improvements. Address A. N., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN with over sixteen years' experience in this country; good reference and recommendations. Address A., No. 193 Spring st., Paterson, N. J.; letter will receive prompt attention.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, German, in a small family; understands flowers, vegetables, green and hot houses, and laying out grounds; first-class references. Address A. B., Union Hill, Weehawken Post Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, PROTESTANT, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can furnish good recommendations. Address Lans, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER; capable in all capacities; a comfortable home more an object than high remuneration. Address A. F. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO TAKE care of an office and make himself generally useful; can give good testimonials. Address G. B., No. 231 West 26th st., second floor.

WAITER OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTable young man, lately landed, who can wait on tables, tend doors, build fires, milk, drive horses, blacken boots, &c.; good old-country recommendations; wages moderate. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT steady man, as waiter in a private family; has first-class City references. Address M. D., No. 203 Lexington av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class references. Address A. M., No. 150 East 20th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A PROTestant young man; has reference; understands his duties thoroughly. Call at No. 645 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL PHOtographer. Address HARRIS PIERCE, West Farms, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

ITALIAN GREYHOUND, FAWN COLORED, answering to the name of "Linda," lost last Tuesday evening. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to No. 210 West 43d st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Adelaide Lennox.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FUN IN A FOG and OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY—The Vokes Family.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—MEPHISTO AND THE FOUR SENSATIONS—Miss Lydia Thompson.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT, (Opera Bouffé)—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Stani, M. Juteau.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. C. H. Morton, Mr. George Atkins.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Kitty Blanchard.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.. 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The harangues of JEFFERSON DAVIS are likely to bring him into trouble in more ways than one. The Southern people are not willing to accept his proposition that only cowardice induced them to surrender. Nor are they prepared to assent to his theory that LEE betrayed them. Ex-Gov. FOOTE now comes forward with a statement gravely affecting the character of DAVIS himself. He accuses him of using the public money for his own purposes; of receiving $200,000 in gold from JAKE THOMPSON after the war; of dividing this money with THOMPSON, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, (now a barrister in London,) and others; and of various offences, which, if sustained by evidence, would prove DAVIS to be a thief as well as a traitor. These are serious charges, and FOOTE declares that they can be proved. That the South is under no obligations to DAVIS was pretty well understood before. It is some satisfaction to find that the Southern people are not disposed to be duped by him a second time.

And now the Vienna Exhibition, which began with a general unreadiness, which the elements have assailed with relentless fury, and which the public have deserted from a variety of reasons, has closed, amid charges of favoritism and fraud in the award of medals and diplomas. International exhibitions will certainly go out of fashion if the example of the Austrian one is not improved upon, and the promoters of the American centennial show would do well to ponder the lessons of the huge failure at Vienna. Meanwhile, also, American manufacturers may fitly reflect over the significance of the very small share of honor which they have carried off from Vienna. The medals may be worthless, but had the country been better represented, we incline to think there would have been a good many more of them.

The State Assessors are to meet and confer with the local Assessors to-day at the Tax Commissioners' office. The act of 1859, under which the office of State Assessor was created, provides that the three Assessors shall visit, officially, every county in the State at least once in two years, "and they shall prepare a written digest of such facts as they may deem most important for aiding the Board of Equalization in the discharge of its duties." Of this Board the State Assessors are members, their associates being the Commissioners of the Land Office, *i. e.*, the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, the Controller, the Attorney General, State Treasurer, the State Engineer, and the Speaker of the Assembly. The duty of the Board of Equalization is "to equalize the State tax among the several counties of the State, and fix the amount of assessment of real and personal estate on which the State tax shall be levied in each county." New-York has been grossly overtaxed in its relation to the State for many years, and we trust that the present Tax Commissioners will be more fortunate than their predecessors in extorting some measure of substantial justice under this head.

Some idea of the labors and energy of the Board of Health, as well as of the stubborn resistance of the nuisance-mongers with whom it is contending, can be gained from the details of its work yesterday. Patience has ceased to be a virtue in dealing with the rendering-boats, and they are to be towed away to Barren Island. The rigid supervision of the street-cleaning is still maintained, and the failures of the Board of Police in that work are fearlessly exposed. The seizure of unwholesome fruits, vegetables, and meats is continued, but the summary powers with which the inspectors are clothed in this matter are exercised with discretion. A long-standing danger to the public health is attacked in the order to vacate "the nest of pestilence" in the Mulberry street tenement-house, which has on a former occasion required the attention of the Board of Health, and the danger from which should now be effectually removed. This epitome of the labors of yesterday is sufficient to show what invaluable services the Health Commissioners are rendering the community. The energy and intelligence which they display in the discharge of their duties must speedily reduce the death-rate of New-York.

The Spanish Commune still holds its own at Cartagena. It is the story of the defenses of Paris over again—the fortifications have been found too strong and the artillery too heavy, not by a foreign foe, but by the Government, which has a rightful claim to command them. As a set-off against the failure to reduce the Spanish arsenal, Señor SALMERON and his colleagues can point to the undoubted success of their troops against the Carlists in Catalonia. The much-disputed action before Berga is proved to have been beyond all doubt a decided success for the Madrid Government, and the cause of the Pretender is certainly not looking up at present. The threat of certain officers and Ministers to resign if the death sentences against Communist prisoners are not carried out, has probably enough been prompted by the Cabinet itself. There is extraordinary difficulty in Spain in securing the punishment of rebels as such. Revolt has been so familiar during the last forty years, and has been so often successful, that Spaniards have almost ceased to regard as treason the bearing of arms against the power which, for the time being, calls itself the State.

Among the most curious of the incidents of the late Southern Historical Convention was the resolution to request access to the archives of the Confederacy, now in the hands of the Federal Government. The resolution contains a blunder to begin with. These papers are referred to as "captured by the Federal forces." But they were not. They were bought of one Col. JOHN T. PICKETT, who was sharply denounced by these artificers in history for surrendering them. If Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS could have had his way, the documents would all have been destroyed. Then the future historian might have essayed in vain to decide whether the Confederate leaders were, as DAVIS says, parties to a bargain and sale, or were fairly beaten in open fight, as the world has always supposed.

Senator MORTON has "covered" his back pay into the Treasury. That disposes of it beyond all cavil, and we do not know of any other way of satisfactorily doing so.

AT A DISCOUNT.

The Democrats seem to be very unforgiving toward their recent allies, the "Liberals." JOHN COCHRANE has, in the kindest possible manner, invited the Democratic State Committee to meet and confer with the "Liberal" Committee. Upon this, the Democratic papers, instead of thankfully acknowledging JOHN'S invitation, fall upon him with cudgels, and tell him not to be more impudent than he can help—a cruel way of treating an old friend. "The Liberal Republicans," says one journal, "never existed in this State as an organization, except on paper or in very fertile imaginations." The same paper told us last year that the Liberal Republicans would sweep everything before them. "But," says the writer, "the party has had enough of coalitions." Yes, that is where the shoe pinches. Poor Mr. GREELEY was the victim of a double deception. The first was placed in his path by the interested men who wished to step into his shoes. So far as these men were concerned, his election or defeat would have amounted to the same thing. If elected, they would elbow him out of his paper. If defeated, he would be ruined. In the second place, Mr. GREELEY believed that the Democrats could and would elect him. Many Democrats said so, and they were backed up by FENTON, COCHRANE, REID, and other impostors. They were always on the "homestretch." We remember the result.

The "Liberals" now think that they have a right to cling to the Democrats. JOHN COCHRANE will not be shaken off. He says with *Lucio*, "I am a kind of burr, I shall stick." It is as if a man borrowed five dollars of another, and claimed his friendship ever afterward on the strength of it. Poor JOHN, however, is only the catspaw. FENTON and his man push him foward to do all the unpleasant work and to receive all the hard knocks. If he succeeds, well and good; if he fails, FENTON and his disciple quietly cut off round the corner. "I had nothing to do with it," each of them cries out. "It is all that stupid fellow's doing," and then they point to J. C., and he finds that the men who have incited him to do stupid things have left him in the lurch. We begin to think that JOHN COCHRANE is a much better sort of man than FENTON or his toady, the "Scholar in Politics." They are sneaks, to use a homely word; but COCHRANE at least comes forward and makes an ass of himself without any nonsense or disguise about it. It is better to be a fool than a knave.

The "Liberals" must certainly have been very soft to suppose that the Democrats would have anything more to do with them. Why should they renew an alliance which only involved them in disgrace and disaster? Consider, too, what they have been told by FENTON'S pupil only recently. "The Democratic Party had nothing in its record, its status, or its prospects, to commend it to favor. It had nothing but a name, and that was an offense in the nostrils of the people." Why could not Mr. GREELEY'S factotum have thus advised him last year, instead of urging him to sacrifice all his principles for the sake of securing the Democratic alliance? Was it with the deliberate purpose of ruining his chief that he cajoled him into a course which, less than a year after that chief's death, he covers with ridicule? Then the Democrats were insultingly told that nobody asked them to join the Greeleyite faction—"they ran to it without invitation; it was their opportunity to get rid of their record," &c. The scholar promises to surpass his master in trickery and unscrupulousness.

The Liberals, or Fentonites, are dead as the ichthyosaurus, and ought to take themselves to some private burial ground and get themselves decently interred. We "nose them i' the lobby," and the scent is not exactly like that which clung round TOM MOORE'S vase. They have hawked themselves round every market trying to find a purchaser, but no one will even make a bid for them. They have asked to be allowed to come back into the Republican Party, and some of our weaker brethren have been in favor of receiving them. "Open the door," they say, "to all offenders." It sounds very pretty, no doubt; but that is not the way the thing is done in practical politics. If a man has tried to shoot you in the back, would you think it a good reason for inviting him home to dinner? Let us "forgive" FENTON & Co., if it will do them any good—only let us keep them at arm's length. They came to us begging for quarter before they went to the Democrats. In every direction they have been rejected. Now FENTON and his pupil begin to fancy that *their* best game is to turn round on their "party" and say, "We never had anything to do with you." Double treachery of this kind may be managed with great audacity, but it is not likely to win the approval of the public. We do not advise the Democrats to have pity on FENTON, but we do wish they would take in poor JOHN COCHRANE out of the cold, and give him a drink and a paper of tobacco, and thus smooth his pathway to the grave.

KUKLUX IN KENTUCKY.

There is no reason to doubt the truth of the reports of Kuklux outrages in Kentucky, which reach us on the excellent authority of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. The condition of affairs in several counties of the State, but especially in Owen and Henry, appears to be deplorable, and it is necessary that measures should be taken without delay to restore law and order. The outlaws, not more than one hundred in number, have established a reign of terror throughout a large territory, and commit one outrage after another with entire impunity. They are not sustained by public opinion in any part of the State. Owing to their perfect organization, however, they have escaped punishment, and as experience has proved that the civil law is powerless against them, Gov. LESLIE should not hesitate to resort to extraordinary measures. It is certainly possible for an armed and mounted force to capture or kill these midnight assassins, and such a force should be organized and set to work. The case is not one requiring any interference by the United States, as Kentucky is certainly able to deal with banditti so few in numbers, all of whom must by this time be well known. It may be necessary for the Governor to suspend the civil law in the disturbed region, but as it is practically inoperative already, we do not see that the formal declaration of an acknowledged fact would do much harm.

A perusal of the list of outrages committed by the banditti since 1870 is sufficient to justify the indignant terms in which the *Courier-Journal* speaks of them in the article which we publish this morning. So long as these midnight assassins continue to ply their trade within the shadow of the State Capitol, Kentucky has no claim to be considered a civilized State. While the law is defied as these men defy it, by fresh crimes as an answer to the proclamation of Gov. LESLIE against them, it is a mockery of the harassed people to bid them trust the law for protection. Eighty-eight raids are described as having lately occurred, in which the Kuklux appeared to have murdered, whipped, and robbed a large number of people. The names of the victims, the date and place of the outrages are given, so that no cases of Kuklux violence are better authenticated. In many instances harmless negroes were driven from their homes; in many others "warnings" were given, which answered the purpose of actual violence by breaking up happy homes and driving worthy citizens into exile. Some of the murders perpetrated by the gang have been marked by circumstances of peculiar atrocity. The latest was among the worst. LEWIS WILSON, an inoffensive negro, was attacked in his cabin by seventeen ruffians. One defended himself bravely, but was overpowered by numbers, mortally wounded, and left for dead by the gang, who fired his cabin and burned it to the ground. During the affray he recognized and was able to give the names of several of his assailants. He was arrested, and required to give bail in the enormous sum of $500! After this, let us hear no more of Kentucky justice, and cease to wonder that the Kuklux for three years have caused a reign of terror in the centre of the State.

We are willing to believe that these outrages do not originate in political motives. We do the Democrats of Kentucky the justice to say that there is not the slightest evidence that they have the least sympathy with these crimes. Robbery appears to have been in most cases the chief object of the raids; murders, whippings, warnings only the pastime of the villains, or the means to facilitate their principal purpose. But surely the *Courier-Journal* does not wish us to take seriously the hint that these masked assassins are acting in the interest of the "Radicals." Whatever else "Radicals" in the South may be, they are not such fools as to weaken themselves by driving out the negroes. If there is anything political in these crimes, it is plainly intended to be in the interest of the Democracy. That such is the fact is proved by the incident of a well-known citizen saying these outrages had made a "Grant man" of him. He was in the midst of them, and evidently did not believe they had been committed by "Radicals." But all debate as to the purpose of these crimes should cease, and all good citizens devote themselves to the work of putting an end to a state of affairs which is a disgrace to each one of them no less than to their State. A week of earnest effort is enough to hang every one of these bandits in the orchards of the garden of Kentucky which they have made unsafe for human habitation. After that work is accomplished it will be time to inquire what motives prompted them to commit crimes not surpassed in atrocity by any with which the annals of humanity are disgraced.

ARMING THE POLICE.

Gov. DIX has made scarcely any mistakes in discharging the duties of his office, and the people therefore place great confidence in all his decisions. This confidence will not be lessened by his letter to Mayor HAVEMEYER, in reference to placing arms in the hands of the Police—a letter which we publish this morning. The project of converting the Police force, or any part of it, into a military body, has been looked upon by the public with mingled indifference and derision. The idea was supposed to be a crotchet of the Mayor's. At any rate, we know that he found a military man in one Gen. DURYEE, who, encouraged and assisted by the Mayor's Superintendent, MATSELL, set on foot a scheme to transform the Police into a military body, wholly independent of the supervision of the power authorized by law to control the armed forces of the State. The project was not strictly new, since the attempt had been made once before, and was baffled by the good sense of Gov. MORGAN. On the former occasion there was the good excuse that the country was in a state of war, and the City was deprived to a great extent of the organized militia which is its protection in extraordinary emergencies. This time, however, the attempt to change the character of the Police force was without excuse in the condition of affairs, and every intelligent citizen has reason to thank Gov. DIX for his refusal to sanction a precedent so unnecessary and so dangerous.

The reasons assigned by the Governor are so cogent that they cannot be answered by the few heedless or designing friends of the measure. When MATSELL was asked where he found any law for arming the Police with muskets, he made answer that there was no law against it. HAVEMEYER acted on the same idea when passing judgment on the extortions of his Marshals, and when insisting on the Commissioners of Accounts having a lot of clerks. But the great body of our citizens are not yet willing to have the public business conducted on the principle tersely laid down by the Mayor, of "law or no law." They will therefore agree with the "old-fashioned" ideas of Gov. DIX, and approve of the construction he has placed upon the statute. The basis of every police force is that it is a civil agency, wholly independent of military control, as well as free from military influence and equipment. It is for the preservation of the peace in ordinary times. To convert such a force into a military power is to wholly change its character and raise up a dangerous agency in the community. For such a procedure as this there is not even the excuse that a permanent military force might be of great public service in time of riot. We have our State Militia, organized, drilled, and equipped for this purpose, and we have had frequent proof of its ability to quell disorder which was beyond the control of the civil power. Not the least of the many valuable services it has rendered was in suppressing MATSELL and his lawless gang when they were breaking heads in defense of FERNANDO WOOD.

There can be no doubt as to the intention of the promoters of this scheme to arm the Police. Gov. DIX says that "the purpose avowed in Commissioner DURYEE'S paper is to dispense with the services of the Militia for the preservation of public order in sudden emergencies, and thus to supersede the established mode of suppressing resistance to the laws in the City of New-York." The Governor is clearly right in saying that it was intended to form a permanent military force, independent of the military authorities of the State. Besides being illegal, as Gov. DIX shows, the proposition was most absurd. We know that the Militia can be trusted, but we do not know what would be done with an irresponsible body of armed and drilled men, by Police Commissioners. MATSELL would have been glad, in 1857, to have had such a force as he has been trying to help DURYEE to establish now. Such a contingency might arise again, and our Militia would be called upon not only to put down mobs, but to conquer organized and armed resistance to the laws. As the Governor shows, if the right to arm the Police exists here, it does everywhere, and once recognized, we should have a standing army in every city to execute the purposes of local politicians at the point of the bayonet.

If the Duryee scheme were lawful, and involved no danger to the public, it would still be objectionable from the fact that it would destroy the usefulness of the Police force in its legitimate and usual field of action. It has been obvious for some time past that the constant drilling, accompanied with the handling of heavy muskets, to which the policemen have been subjected, has impaired their efficiency through the exhaustion which it has caused. Our Police have onerous duties to perform at the best, and it is obvious to any one having the slightest knowledge of the matter that they cannot be both policemen and soldiers. This fact has at last been forced upon the attention of the Police Commissioners, and they have revoked the permission given Gen. DURYEE to drill the men to worthlessness as policemen for the sake of his hobby. This action of the Board, in all likelihood, would not have been final without the letter of Gov. DIX. The Governor has consequently performed a public service of no slight importance.

BRENNAN'S BLACK-MAIL.

Attention has frequently been called in these columns to the preposterous claims of the Sheriff to be paid for exercising a sham custody over property belonging to the public. To allow a County officer to draw fees for carrying out an execution against the County which employs him, is ridiculous enough; and to pay those fees for watching property employed in public use, is still more absurd. In March last Controller GREEN called the attention of the Legislature to the expediency of abolishing all fees on executions against the City and County. No action followed this, however, and BRENNAN has continued, by every trick which a malignant ingenuity could suggest, to find occasion to run up bills against the City for "keepers" and other expensive methods of guarding property which could not possibly be spirited away. How much BRENNAN has squeezed out of the tax-payers in this way cannot be very easily estimated, but the amount must have been pretty large. In another column will be found an admirably clear and cogent opinion by Judge DANIELS, which not only cuts off some $400 from BRENNAN'S bill in the Fowler execution, but which makes the Sheriff liable to the County for several thousands of dollars, illegally exacted in a similar way.

The opinion in question denies that the Sheriff has any legal right to seize fire-engines, office furniture, or any other property employed for the protection of the citizens, or in the discharge of City business. Such property could not legally be sold, hence its seizure is illegal, and all charges for its custody are necessarily illegal too. And even in the case of the pictures in the City Hall, though their sale might be legal enough, no charge can be made for putting keepers in charge of them, "because no doubt could exist as to their safety without special custodians beyond those supplied by the City." The Judges which other cities lend us are not always desirable additions to our local bench, but New-York certainly owes Buffalo a debt of gratitude for being able to make a temporary transfer of a Judge with so healthy an objection to mandamus proceedings and snap judgments, and so clear a perception of the rights of the tax-payers as CHARLES DANIELS.

We hope that the County will at once commence suit to recover the money which Sheriff BRENNAN has obtained under cover of his vexatious and illegal levies upon public property. Since about three-fourths of his bill in the Fowler case have been lopped off, there must be a good many other bills paid without resistance in which the proportion of illegal charge was equally great. BRENNAN is trying to establish in the Courts the legal validity of sundry charges for the transfer of prisoners and other services, which according to the statement of the Secretary of State, he could not possibly have performed. A counter suit to make him disgorge money which he has obtained in defiance of law, would be a very effective moral lesson for the present and future incumbents of the very fat office of Sheriff of New-York.

DIVORCE MADE EASY.

Although, correctly speaking, divorce cannot be considered the exclusive privilege of the rich, it is a luxury, nevertheless, which the poor can indulge in only to a limited extent. The time when it was possible for an abused woman or a badly-scolded man to obtain a release from the marriage contract in New-York for a ten-dollar fee, passed away with FISHER and his co-laborers. Even in Indiana, so many difficulties have been thrown in the way of the poor applicant that it is no longer an easy matter to procure a decree there. During late years, Connecticut has come into prominence as a desirable place of residence for those whose marital relations have not been agreeable. Vermont, too, has offered increased inducements in this line. None of the States, however, seem to have done anything toward making divorce more easily attainable by the working classes. If a laborer can go into Court with proof that his wife has been faithless to her vows, he may succeed in this country or in England in getting a verdict freeing him from further responsibility for her maintenance, provided he has enough money to pay the legal expenses; but if his plea be based exclusively upon what is called "incompatibility of temperament," the aspect of the case will be so greatly altered that his chances of success will be very slight, unless he happens to have a good supply of patience and a well-filled purse. Failing to find relief through the law, it is not to be wondered at if the poor artisan who is the victim of an ill-tempered wife, and has no second room in which, like the rich man, he may hide himself among his books, lose temper also, and respond to his spouse in such a high key that his neighbors have either to assume the attitude of interested listeners, put weather-strips upon their doors and windows, or plug their ears with cotton.

Men who are more remarkable for originality than brutality, sometimes, it is true, relieve the monotony of the scoldings and bickerings by trying some novel means whereby to emancipate themselves from domestic slavery. The man who sold his wife for a five-dollar bill is said to have had many imitators in the West. Spiritualists have successfully tried the experiment of magnetizing troublesome wives into the belief that it would be strictly in accordance with the mission of "the true woman" for them to go in search of their "affinities," and so relieve their legal protectors. The plan adopted some time since by an English agricultural laborer named EARLE has the merit of being still more original. Having a wife who was endowed with more than the average pugnacity and length of tongue, and being of a philosophical rather than a bellicose turn of mind himself, he sought industriously for some means by which he might escape the alternative of having to spend the remainder of his life in her society. At last he conceived the idea of inducing her to take kindly to the notion that she was worthy of a younger, handsomer, and altogether better husband. Having accomplished so much, the next move was to induce her to play the rôle of a single female—of Miss EARLE, his sister, in fact. This, too, she agreed to do with a condescension which must have astonished him. Just as these arrangements had been perfected, a fine athletic young laborer named FARROW arrived in the neighborhood, and in due course made the acquaintance of EARLE, who was not slow in introducing him to the "sister." FARROW obtained employment, and spent his spare hours in courting "Miss" EARLE. In this agreeable way to all concerned, several weeks flew by. FARROW was in ecstacies of delight at his good fortune in having found such a charming "girl," and such an excellent friend in her "brother." EARLE rubbed the hard skin from his hands at the prospect of a speedy termination of his matrimonial life, and Mrs. EARLE—well, what she thought we shall not pretend to guess. Suffice it to say that her heretofore soured face softened into smiles and dimples, and that she appeared perfectly content. To cut the story short, FARROW proposed, was accepted, and the marriage was solemnized soon afterward by the notary at Norwich—EARLE, in his best suit and kindliest smile going through the ceremony of giving away the bride. The wedding breakfast was eaten with much gusto by the accommodating trio, and the honeymoon commenced "with every expectation of continuing happiness." Unluckily for the EARLES, and all who could wish to see such a bold experiment receive a fair trial, there were the usual meddlesome neighbors. They could not understand the why and wherefore of the business, and so thought it would be as well to have the Police undertake the solution of it. FARROW having been among the first to learn of this intention, and of the additional circumstance that he had been married to the wife and not to the sister of EARLE, beat a hasty retreat without waiting for further explanations. The EARLES were thereupon arrested, the wife for bigamy, and the husband for having aided and abetted. Pending the trial, Mrs. EARLE, having obtained bail, promptly left in search of FARROW, and has not since been heard of. Not so EARLE. He was satisfied with what he had done, and was quite content to accept the consequences. He had given away his wife because he could not succeed in getting along with her. This was his excuse to the Judge, and the Judge evidently thought it a good and sufficient one, insomuch that he sentenced him to but two months' imprisonment when he might have sent him to penal servitude for two years.

Now, in measuring the efficacy of each of the plans enumerated, the danger of punishment, of course, will have to be taken into consideration. The sale direct for five dollars cash is certainly the most attractive as well as the easiest, safest, and best plan; and it is likely to be adopted by persecuted husbands until some other daring innovator shall find an idea worthy to supersede it.

AN ARMED POLICE FORCE.

LETTER FROM GOV. DIX TO MAYOR HAVEMEYER—NO ARMS TO BE FURNISHED.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Aug. 22, 1873.

To William F. Havemeyer, Esq., Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: I have received your letter of July 11, communicating a resolution of the Board of Police Commissioners authorizing Commissioner Duryee "to procure the use of so many rifles as he may deem necessary for drill purposes," and inclosing a requisition for eight hundred (800) Remington breech-loaders and equipments and other military arms and accoutrements, which I am asked to furnish under the act of the Legislature passed April 15, 1845, entitled "An act to enforce the laws and preserve order."

It would be a sufficient answer to your request to say that there are no arms in the arsenals of this State, by which your requisition can be complied with. The only Remington rifles owned by the State are in the hands and for the use of the National Guard, which is only partially armed, and an appropriation was made at the late session of the Legislature to supply the deficiency by the purchase of an additional number.

I deem it proper to add that I do not consider the act of 1845, cited by you, as authorizing me to furnish arms for the purpose indicated in the extract from the paper presented by Commissioner Duryee to the Board of Police Commissioners, which came to me with your requisition. That paper contemplates the organization of a brigade of the Police force "in military form, and instructed in the manual of arms, and in evolutions adapted to service in cities, this brigade to be used as a military force" under certain circumstances.

Though the resolution of the Board of Police Commissioners merely authorized Commissioner Duryee to procure rifles for drill purposes, it is quite apparent that the arms specified in the requisition are required for the permanent use of the proposed brigade, and that a temporary loan of them from the State would not answer the purpose in view. The whole tenor of the act of 1845 manifests that its provisions were intended to meet extraordinary emergencies, and not to aid in the formation of permanent military bodies. It is true it authorizes Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, or District Attorneys with the assent of the majority of the County Judges, and with the assent of the Governor, if he shall deem it necessary and proper, to contract with and organize a guard for the protection of any jail or prison, to arrest, detain, or have in safe-keeping any prisoner, or to enforce any process, judgment, or decree of any Court. But such guard is to be placed under the command and direction of such officer or officers as shall be designated by the Governor, or if he make no designation under the Sheriff or deputy, or officers designated by them; and it is to be subject to all such rules and regulations for its government and action as shall have been agreed on at the time of its organization or afterward directed by the Governor, who may, at any time, revoke, alter, or modify the authority to organize such guard.

The same act authorizes the Governor to order the militia into service in case of insurrection, and to enforce the execution of civil or criminal process when forcibly resisted.

All the provisions of this act show that they were intended to meet temporary and not permanent exigencies.

The object for which the arms required is asked for by you, is to aid in the organization of a permanent military force, under the control of the Municipal authorities of the City of New-York, apart from the military organizations of the State, and withdrawn from the direction and control of its military authorities. The purpose avowed in Commissioner Duryee's paper is to dispense with the services of the militia for the preservation of the public order in sudden emergencies, and thus to supersede the established mode of suppressing resistance to the laws in the City of New-York.

I have grave doubts whether such a military organization as is proposed is warranted by article 7 of the charter of the City by which the powers and duties of the Police Department are defined. If it has this authority, other cities must possess it, and, without regard to the question of power, I consider it very questionable whether the public order or security would be promoted by the organization of armed military bodies under the direction and control of municipal corporations, and independent of the military authority of the State. There is ample provision in our laws to preserve the public peace by calling on the local militia in case of need in aid of the civil authority. The present condition of the National Guard in arms and discipline renders a resort to any other force entirely unnecessary; and I believe the existing mode of putting down resistance to the laws to be in all respects the wisest and safest.

Under these circumstances, I should have been constrained under the discretion given to me by the act of 1845, to decline to comply with the requisition addressed to me, even if the means of doing so were at my disposal.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. DIX.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Mr. Edward Eddy is now in the fulfillment of an engagement at Wood's Museum. Monday he acted in "Metamora," and the same play is to be done nightly until the close of the week. Mr. Eddy is well known as an actor of great experience and power, and his admirers from the east side of the town have mustered in force at Wood's since his first appearance there, day before yesterday. Monday, Miss Elise Holt is to succeed Mr. Eddy.... The arrival from France of M. Collodion is hourly expected, and the caricaturist is to take part in the performance at the Olympic on the evening of the day of his landing.... Mr. Max Strakosch, Signor Muzio, Mr. Joe Jefferson, and Mr. William Warren are among the passengers of the Russia, due at this port to-day.... This evening's recital of "Mimi" is to be the last of that play. To-morrow Mr. Boucicault will perform in "Used Up" and "Kerry."....The farce of "A Milliner's Holiday" now precedes "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Grand Opera-house....The approaching entertainments of Mr. Wiljalba Frikell, a prestidigitateur of great repute, are announced to commence at Steinway Hall on Sept. 25.

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The following dispatch was received by Gen. Sherman to-day:

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 25.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.:

Gen. Stanley notifies Gen. Terry that he has reached the Mussel Shell River, five miles below Swimming Women's Creek; that Gen. Custer, with his cavalry, has had two affairs with the Indians, one on the 4th inst., the other on the 11th, in both of which he was entirely successful. Our loss was four men killed, and one officer, Lieut. Braden, of the Seventh Cavalry, and three men wounded. The loss of the Indians is estimated at forty killed and wounded. The veterinary surgeon of the Seventh Cavalry, Mr. Ballerum, a trader, and Private Ball, of Company F, Seventh Cavalry, have been waylaid and murdered by the Indians. Lieut. Braden is doing well, and Gen. Stanley expects to reach the Yellowstone crossing again between the 9th and 15th of September.

THE KUKLUX RAMPANT.

A DISGRACE TO KENTUCKY—MASKED MURDERERS OPENLY DEFYING THE AUTHORITIES.

The following article, based on a long letter detailing the outrages of the Kuklux Klans in Kentucky, appears in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Monday:

"We present to our readers this morning another detailed and appalling report of Kuklux outrages in Owen and the surrounding counties from our special correspondent, who was selected for his courage and capacity and sent to the disturbed section with instructions to gain full and accurate information in regard to the outrages of the assassins. It will be seen that peaceable citizens living within five miles of our State capital dare not leave their homes after dark, and are subjected to constant apprehension and danger at their own firesides. The State Government is virtually bearded in its stronghold. The proclamations of the Governor are laughed at as were the fulminations of the ancient monarch against the waves of an angry sea, the civil authorities are stricken with the palsy of fear, courts of justice have become a mere mockery, and their enginery affords no protection to the victim whose life is imperiled and whose house is plundered and converted into ashes. Hooded villainy almost invades the grounds of the capital; and if a little more courage is acquired on its part, and a little more pusillanimity is betrayed on the part of the officers of the law, we shall expect the representatives of the State Government to be driven from the capital should they ever offend the august body of outlaws.

Astounding as may be the declaration, it is, nevertheless, true that a brood of banditti and midnight assassins have been allowed for years to perpetrate the most devilish outrages upon the very suburbs of Frankfort. Citizens living in the surrounding country have been driven from their homes, and forced to sell their property at a great sacrifice. Women and children have been insulted and frightened without mercy, and almost the entire section of country about the State capital has been given up to the control of depredators and murderers. Could there exist a state of affairs more humiliating? If the outlaws infested remote mountain recesses—if they lived in caves, and retreated from the pursuit of the law officers—there would be at least some apology for the imbecile apathy and criminal indifference which have been betrayed by those whose duty it is to drag this cowled band to the light and inflict upon them the penalties of their crimes; but no such plea can be made. The most thickly-settled portion of the State—a point within sight of the State capital—has been selected as their head-quarters, from whence they make their nocturnal raids. Officers of the law do not dare to arrest or pursue them. The chief efforts to vindicate the law have consisted in the proclamations of the Governor and a single visit to some point in the county of the Adjutant General, who, we are told, assured the people that they had the sympathy of the Governor, and whose presence struck about as much terror to the heart of the Kuklux as would have been inspired by a wrathful dove or a kitten trying to look formidable.

Our correspondent sufficiently exposes the paltry plea that the Kuklux cannot be detected. He gives the names of several. If the Courts were not utterly worthless the entire gang could be dragged to the bar of justice.

To the report which we publish we invite the attention of the people of Kentucky. They must see what a shameful and bitter disgrace has been brought upon their State by the depravity and brutality of a small band of cowardly wretches; how the laws have been insulted, and how the officers charged with their faithful execution have looked on in indolent indifference or unmanly terror. It is a picture for them to contemplate, and one which can excite no other feelings but those of shame and disgust."

MR. COLFAX AND THE CREDIT MOBILIER CHECK.

The following correspondence has been published:

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 20, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: Just returned from Minnesota, I find among my letters the following from Hon. E. B. Washburne, United States Minister to France:

PARIS, July 31, 1873.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax:

DEAR SIR: I have duly received your favor of the 7th inst. I have seen the statement of Mr. Drew. It is true that he was at this Legation pending the Credit Mobilier investigation before the Poland Committee at Washington last Winter. I well recollect our conversation on the subject of the "S. C. or bearer" check, and his statement that he had reason to know that you did not get the money. My recollection of the conversation is confirmed by one of my secretaries who was present and heard it. I understood from Mr. Drew that he was abroad for the purpose of making certain investigations in regard to frauds committed on the revenue of the United States. Yours very truly,
E. B. WASHBURNE.

I am even more rejoiced, my dear Sir, than you can be at this emphatic confirmation of your statement. You declared in your letter to Judge Poland that when you first heard of this $1,200 check, which was first presented to the Committee, January 22, 1873, you were at the American Legation at Paris, and told Mr. Washburne at the time that you knew Colfax never got that money. The New-York *World*, whose malignant perversions and falsifications in this matter have been as brutal in their language as they have been infamous in their spirit, determined to dishonor you also, because you had dared to tell the truth on a matter in which you had no interest whatever. It has, therefore, over and over again asserted that your statement must be false, because you had been seen in Washington in my company at the time you said you were in Paris. Knowing this to be a falsehood, as I had not the slightest recollection of having seen you at all for more than a year, I wrote to Mr. Washburne; and, as you will see, out of the mouths of two witnesses—not only Mr. Washburne himself, but his secretary also—is your truth doubly confirmed, and the lie of the *World* newspaper doubly refuted.

Let me thank you personally for daring, for the sake of truth and justice, to encounter all the vilification to which you have been subjected. He who knoweth all things, knows that I never received from Oakes Ames any stock or bonds of the Credit Mobilier or the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividend thereon, in cash or check, or stock or bonds. And I consider it but little less than providential that you happened to see Mr. Ames himself draw the money on this very "S. C. or bearer" check, thus confirming Mr. Dillon's testimony, but also that you saw him pay the $1,200 he received at the Sergeant at Arms' counter to a stranger who had been talking to him on New-Orleans matters. I know this confirmation of your statement against the aspersions of your calumniators will be gratifying to Ex-Govs. Underwood and Stewart, Lieut. Gov. Taft, Gens. Barstow, Wells, and Henry, Judge Wales, President Buckham, of the University of Vermont, Messrs. Benedict and Huntington, and other prominent citizens of Vermont, who have borne such strong testimony to your reliability and your unimpeachable character.

With grateful regards, yours truly,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

JOHN T. DREW, Esq.

GREAT LOSSES TO PEACH-GROWERS.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of Monday says that the late disaster to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and a break on the Delaware Railroad, has had the effect to cast a gloom over the peach-growers of that section. On Saturday, besides the steamboats regularly engaged in the trade, several schooners arrived with cargoes, the whole aggregating many thousands of boxes. The packers could not buy because the fruit would not keep over Sunday, and the entire dependence of the afternoon was the family demand. Peaches of the finest quality sold down to twenty-five cents per box, while the more inferior kinds brought only ten to fifteen cents per box, and many were given away upon the promise to return the boxes. Large quantities decayed on the wharves, and the Arabs huckstered them through the streets at ten cents per peck. A gentleman from Dorchester, which has been one of the heaviest peach-growing counties of the State, on Saturday stated that his county alone will lose many thousands of dollars, and but few will come out even at the end of the season.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

The Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association has adopted an entire new arrangement, the object of which is to insure fair and honest primary elections, and to preserve order and decorum at deliberations of political bodies. It consists of the issuing of certificates of membership, signed by the President and Secretary, and duly stamped, with which each member must be provided, and without which none will be admitted at a meeting, nor be allowed to cast a vote at a primary election. It is expected that this arrangement will soon be adopted by every Republican organization in the City. Last evening the officers of the Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association, Walter S. Pinckney, President, and Albert Bogert, Secretary, met at Brevoort Hall, in East Fifty-fourth street, when these new certificates to members were issued, and the business will be continued until completed at additional meetings to be held on Thursday and Saturday. The Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association is one of the strongest organizations in this City, including many of the most active Republicans. There are about 500 members on the roll.

GEN. BUTLER AT WORCESTER.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

SHARP CRITICISM OF HIS CRITICS—HIS CONDUCT IN THE FIELD COMPARED WITH MR. HOAR'S AT HOME.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 26.—The campaign for the Governorship was opened to-night in Mechanics' Hall by Gen. Butler. The General was announced for 7:30 o'clock. The passage-ways leading to the hall were crowded with an audience numerous enough to fill every seat in the auditorium. A band of music entertained the throng, of which ladies formed at least one-fourth, until the gas was turned fully on, and Gen. Butler appeared, attended by a few friends. G. M. Butterick, Chairman of the Worcester Butler Club, introduced the speaker, who received a cordial welcome. The hall was now full to overflowing, and the stairways were crowded with eager but unsuccessful and clamorous applicants for admission. Gen. Butler was attentively listened to. The following is the substance of the address:

MR. PRESIDENT, FELLOW-CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I first desire to thank you for the cordial greeting here to-night, after the very delightful stream of calumny that has been poured upon me. It shows that the hearts of the people are true to those who are true to them. [Applause.] Your representative in Congress has been kind enough to say that he has given me a text for my speech. Pardon me; the text comes from further back. I ask leave to read to you the first scurrilous newspaper attack I ever received after I went into the service of my country. It is as true as many, nay, most others, but it is a convenient one, because I can contradict it, and bring proof of its falsity on the spot. It is dated March 22, 1861, when Mr. Hoar, of Worcester, was safe at home. [Laughter and applause.] It purports to be taken from the New-Orleans *Picayune*, and begins in these words: "All the Massachusetts troops now in Washington are niggers, with the exception of a few. Gen. Butler, in command, is a native of Liberia. Our readers will remember old Ben, the barber, who emigrated to Liberia. Gen. Butler is his son." [Laughter.] This I have the means of showing was untrue. [Cheers.] The next newspaper publication that very considerably concerned me was in 1862, also emanating from a distinguished enemy of mine—a former friend—and ran thus: "Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America." The General proceeded to read the proclamation declaring him a felon and outlaw, and authorizing his immediate execution if captured. After that he read another proclamation offering $10,000 reward for his capture and delivery to the Confederate authorities. Did anybody ever offer half as much as that for Mr. Hoar's head? [Laughter.] Now, I am going to say something of interest to the ladies who have done me the favor of being present. A daughter of South Carolina writes to the Charleston *Courier*, saying: "I propose to spin the thread to make the cord to execute the order, and my daughter asks that she may be allowed to adjust it round his neck." So, you see, my friends, the abuse came early. Yet, started by the enemies of my country, it has been re-echoed by mine until the air is full of it. I do not know that they would hang me now if they could, but if they can destroy that which I value more than life, the honest, honorable position I held in the hearts of my countrymen, they may then take the worthless life which the enemies of my country failed to take either in the war or since. [Applause.] Now, then, do not let these gentlemen who have made these calumnies, suppose that I am likely to be deterred from doing what I think is right because of their quips and pellets. No, my friends; no. I am told by Mr. Hoar that my life has been a failure. Be it so; be it so—but thank God there is one thing cannot be said, that I did not try to do my best; and if I failed was not it better than to stay at home and try to do nothing? [Loud applause.] The man has not lived yet who says, 'I did not try to do my best, and if I failed it was because I could do no more.' God help me. I wish He had given me the power, the talent, the strength, the ability to do more. I did what I could, and I am only sorry I could do no more.

After reading another passage from the Hoar letter, he continued: Why, Mr. Hoar, you would not have seen what a bad man he had been if only he had let you alone. Is that what you mean? If I had known how to purchase your silence, I might have entered into the negotiation. He says he "never heard so much good of me before." Short memory, short memory, short memory, Mr. Hoar, or else you have not read the history of your country. I hold in my hand a parchment engrossed by the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, which gives me the thanks of the House for my able and energetic administration in command of the Department of the Gulf. [Loud applause.] But, he said, Gov. Andrew didn't like Mr. Butler—never did—he always thought him a bad man. In the year 1863 the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts resolved that thanks be given to Major Gen. Butler for the energy, ability, and success [Oh, not failure!] in his administration of the Department of the Gulf. This is passed Jan. 28, 1863, and ends up, "Approved. John A. Andrew." [Loud applause.] Under suspension of the rules unanimously, and approved by Gov. Andrew, and it need not have been unless he chose to do it, and I call the attention of Mr. Hoar to the word "success."

He then went on to read a similar vote by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, where, he said, was the home of the Free-soil movement, where Giddings taught freedom and propriety of conduct and life to the whole United States. Another of the objections of your representative to me was that in 1864 I out-blackguarded a mob in New-York. There is a paper signed by 100 of the first merchants of New-York. Perhaps you will remember some of the names when I read them: Hamilton Fish, G. W. Morgan, Daniel Hendley, John S. Williams, William Arnold Butler, and a hundred others. Let us see what they say, because I didn't ask them for this testimonial any more than I did Mr. Hoar. [Laughter.] He then read this testimonial, also thanking him for his services to the country. Another step further, in 1864, by the command of President Lincoln, and at the urgent request of Secretary Stanton, I was sent to New-York at the time that the whole life of the nation hung trembling in the balance as to whether we should be able to go on at that time. McClellan was in the field for President. A mob had burned an orphan asylum at New-York, and murdered soldiers, and the question was whether they would not seize the City and carry it by storm, so that there could be no legal election, or so that the whole vote might be counted for McClellan. I was sent there with a small command, and the result was what you know. No orphan asylum was burned while I was there. No man, woman, or child was murdered while I was there. No disorder or riot was had while I was there. [Applause.] No! New-York had for the first time, and almost for the last up to this time, a fair and just election, and the city was carried for Lincoln, and the country saved from bloodshed and civil war. [Applause.] For that a man, not unknown to fame, Henry Ward Beecher, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at a levee, given by the citizens of New-York in my honor, nominated me for President of the United States. This is the occurrence which Mr. Hoar, in his letter, refers to, as out-blackguarding a New-York mob. He could not have done it if they had all been Hoars. [Loud and renewed applause.] When Mr. Hoar can show such testimonials as these, coming from any source for his services to the country then I will put myself on an equal footing with him, but not till then. [Cries of "Good! good!" and applause.] The only public testimonial which I know he can show is that he can show $5,000 given to the trustees of the school in his district out of the back salary.

But I forget, I am quarrelsome. What has happened in this Commonwealth in the last six months? I came home from Congress, where I did my duty as I understand it, and I did not go there to do it as anybody else understood it, and some of my friends chose to invite me to a dinner. I did not refuse to go, as I did when the New-York merchants invited me, for then I said: "I cannot go. My soldiers are in the field, and in the trenches, and their General, although he is at home, shall not be found feasting while they are starving." But I thought I had a right to attend that dinner in Boston. Only a few gentlemen were there, and somebody there was kind enough to speak to me about being Governor, and somebody made a toast. Well, as I had got a notion in my own mind that I was cheated out of it two years before this Fall, [applause,] I thought it was possible that somebody else might want to be Governor. But all in the world I said was that, if the good people of Massachusetts want to vote for me for Governor, I should not object. Now they say, "Oh, he's going to seize the Governorship." How can it be seized from the people? Why do they trouble themselves? No man can be elected Governor, or anything else, unless the people choose to elect him, and who shall stand between the representatives and the people? [Cries of "Butler," "Butler."] No man can stand and say to the people, "You shall vote for this man, or you shall vote for the other." There is another question coming as to whether Gen. Grant shall be elected for a third time. I have no opinion to express, but one thing I tell everybody is that if the people want Gen. Grant for a third, fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh term, they will have him. [Applause.] Why does Mr. Hoar find it necessary to go down to Hamilton Hall so that people may not vote for the wrong man? Do not the people know as much about it as Mr. Hoar? People of Worcester, are you under guardianship? [A voice—"No, we are not."] I trust not. They forget that last year the Republican Party were in a death struggle with all the elements opposed to it, and then Gen. Butler was patted on the back and was a good fellow, and was to go here to make a speech to the people, and there to make a speech to the people—to Michigan, to Indiana, to Pennsylvania—and sustain the Republican Party. And I went, and the result you have heard. Now Mr. Hoar will go and do it all himself. [Laughter.]

But in all this did I quarrel with Mr. Hoar? No; but I simply went on about my business, until my honored and lamented friend, Chief Justice Chapman, died, and in the interlude after his death there was a Chief Justice to be made, and a Hamilton Hall meeting became necessary. What happened then? Did I quarrel with the gentleman, (Hoar?) By no means; but there one of them called me by an opprobrious name, that of a criminal now having his trial in England, and said they would have no Tichborne claimant for Governor. Oh, what a quarrelsome man that Benjamin F. Butler is. Therefore I, having stood all the newspaper abuse, because, with great respect to these reporting gentlemen below me, I have got quite indifferent and used to it. [Laughter.] I have to endure it at the same time that I have to endure the smell of Miller's River when I go up on the Lowell Railroad. [Laughter and applause.] But I can't help it. When, however, there came from these men an attack on me for what they choose to call the "back-pay grab," the "salary steal," I thought it was time to speak, and I did speak, and I stated them exactly the truth, did I not, with one exception about your representatives? And that was when I said that he took his money and put it where he thought it would do most good. That was not true. If he must give it to his constituents, why not divide it fairly? Why give it to five towns only—almost $5,000; and these five towns were out of the County of Worcester. Ah! he thought he was sure of the County of Worcester. [Laughter.] But I made no objection, and I make no objection. I have said that every man had a right to do what he liked with his money. Some men wanted to buy glory with it. He wanted to. I wanted to buy butcher's meat with mine, and for that he comes out and calls me a number of hard names, accuses me of being a failure, and now of "being quarrelsome." Why, I suppose the next thing I shall hear is, "See how that Butler quarreled with the Hoars." [Uproarious laughter.] All because, having made an attack on me, I choose to answer back. I call on Mr. Hoar to witness, he has been in Congress with me, and I defy him to deny that he never knew me to begin a personal attack on any man in Congress, until I was first attacked, nor did any other of my colleagues.

And another thing they never knew is this: They never knew me give up a contest until the other side said they were sorry. [Renewed laughter.] Now, that being the condition of things, the question is, in what have I done wrong? Wherein am I any worse a man than I was a year ago, when the stream of calumny was not upon me, when I was the petted favorite of the Republican Party, for I have a right to say as much, at least if putting hard work on me and slobbering me with praise is any evidence. What have I done? Why, they say I took my back salary. Nay, more, I engineered the bill through the House. Well, I did all that I could after I began it, as I generally do, and always mean to do. It was brought up in my committee without my knowledge or consent. I at first voted against it in committee, the question being on the salary of the President, but on ascertaining that relatively the salary of the President was not more than a fourth of Washington's salary, I withdrew my objection and agreed to support the bill, and every member of the Committee on the Judiciary agreed with me. The question was, Who was to present the bill to the House? Most of the other members excused themselves, as they were going out of Congress, and knowing that I sometimes achieved success—that I was not always a failure—[laughter]—they wished that I should present it. I consented to do so, and pressed it through as a matter of good faith to my committee. I believed in it then, and I believe in it now. In Washington's time a skilled carpenter who helped to repair the President's house at Philadelphia, worked for fifty cents a day, while I undertook to hire a man to go to Washington and superintend the building of a house, and he wanted $8 per day, and ten hours a day at that. Such has been the advance in wages, and you workmen who want your wages raised must let us all go up together. The sooner you let us have ours raised, we will raise yours. It is a capitalists' cry, this keeping wages down, because the capitalists want to keep you down, for the capitalists own all the newspapers—all that are worth owning. [Laughter.] Again the question was, how was this pay to be raised, and we said at once if it was right for the next Congress to have it raised, it is right for this Congress. We had been there, and done our duty. We had had an extra session, and if it was right to raise the pay for the next Congress, it was right, we thought, to raise it for that. I looked into the precedents, and found pay had been raised six times, and every time it had been raised going back to the beginning of the session of the Congress which raised it. Nay, more, I find it was the will of the people, for in 1789 Congress submitted an amendment of the Constitution to the people to vote upon, provided that no increase of pay of a Senator or Representative should take effect until after an election had been held, so as to let the people pass upon it. That amendment was voted down by the people.

Gen. Butler then went on to quote a mass of records, showing that in Massachusetts, for the last twenty years, every Legislature had raised its pay, and every man had heretofore taken it. Some there were who dodged the vote, but took the money. He named, among others, his Excellency William B. Washburn, and in answer to a suggestion from a voice on the platform, added the name of Hon. John D. Baldwin, whom he had strangely forgotten, [laughter,] who was now horribly indignant over the back-salary steal, although he takes money when he can get it. The General here caused a round of hearty applause by a dexterous hit at the Worcester *Spy*, whose editor, he said, had refused to insert a letter of his unless it was paid for, and he produced a receipt for $20 paid for its insertion signed John D. Baldwin & Co. "Hurrah for the unpurchaseable Press." He designated the press attack on the grab as a howl from the newspapers, if he did not belittle the dog by the comparison. [Laughter.] "I beg the dog's pardon." (Renewed laughter.) It was in deference to that howl that Mr. Hoar, when he came home, gave his share of the grab to establish scholarships in certain districts. Well put, Mr. Hoar; slyly put, Mr. Hoar; cunningly put, Mr. Hoar. As Dickens says of Joey Bagstocks, 'he talked devilish sly.'

As I have said, I thought this increase of salary was right, and I think so now—but I may be wrong. I do not believe all the mind is in a few people. The mind of the many is better, and if the people of the Commonwealth think it is wrong, I shall think I am mistaken, and I have a proposal to make to these gentlemen. Although I believe that salary is rightfully mine as much as the coat on my back. Yet if my colleagues past and present—Mr. Hoar, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Dawes, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Boutwell, and Mr. Washburne—will all pay back all the back salary they have got, I will pay back all I have got. [Tremendous applause.] Now Mr. Baldwin has got a bargain.

Gen. Butler then made an attack on the conduct of newspaper correspondents, who, he wished to tell them, had, last session, acted, many of them, at Washington, as clerks, and, as such, had had their salary raised, and then went home and wrote against the back-pay steal. (Loud laughter.) He mentioned especially the correspondents of the Springfield *Republican* and Boston *Journal*. He next severely handled Mr. Adin Thayer, who, he said, went down to complain of Gen. Butler because of the back salary. Mr. Thayer was a Senator in 1872 for Worcester, and on July 2, was appointed a Collector of Internal Revenue of the United States. By the constitution of his State and the law of the land he ceased then to be a Senator, and had no right to be so considered any longer. An extra session of the Senate was called last December. I don't know whether Mr. Thayer was there or not. He had no business there. It was against good morals, good manners, and against the law and the Constitution; but I hold in my hand a certified copy of the pay-roll of the Senate of that session, [great applause,] and Mr. Thayer's name is in it for $909 for attendance, and $9 for traveling expenses. I think he knows what a back steal is, yet he goes to Hamilton Hall to represent all the honor and honesty and respectability of the Republican Party in the State of Massachusetts, and Gen. Butler is not good enough for him. [Laughter.]

He then referred to Mr. Wm. S. Robinson, the "Warrington" of the Springfield *Republican*, whom they had employed to write the history of the salary grab. He being a special friend of mine, I have got some of the advance sheets here. Here it is, in eighty pages, the history of the salary grab. No man more competent to write it. No man more competent. [loud laughter,] for a more persistent salary-grabber I have never known. William S. Robinson was first elected Clerk of the House in 1862; and he gave in detail the various yearly increases of his salary in that office, until his removal this year. And now they had even managed to get his successor's salary raised too.

After a very lengthened defense of the salary increase, and many personal retorts on his assailants, Gen. Butler referred to the Prohibitory law. All the people in this Commonwealth, as I understand it, want this law enforced impartially and firmly, so that we can understand if it is a law, or only the mockery of a law. The law never was enforced in Boston, except in the Butler wards in the city a few days ago, at the opening of this campaign. This is merely making sport of the law, and you will hear before many days longer that it is meant to be kept on the statute book, but to be enforced only against the poor, letting the rich go free. It is meant to catch the poor woman with her jug, and let the man who sells it by the puncheon and the hogshead go. [Applause.] Now I have nothing to take back from that, and they need not send any insane man to question me on the subject. There are enough of mad men in the hospital now. [Laughter.] I say, and take care you do not tell anybody of it, that if I have the power that power shall be used to enforce that law everywhere, to the great and small alike, so that the Commonwealth shall ascertain just what sort of a law it is, and if it will do good and the people of the Commonwealth see that its enforcement does good, they will sustain it and keep it there to the end of all time, and there will be an end to the question. And if they don't believe it to be good when they have seen it enforced, they will give us another and better one that shall help forward the good cause of temperance as all men desire. [Prolonged applause.]

He then referred to the growing expenditures of the State, into which they could never get an investigation while the State-house was in its present hands. Referring to the Hoosac Tunnel, he said that as it had been built with the money of the whole State it should not be given back to any corporation as a monopoly, but should be kept in the best form for the interests of the whole State. Then there was the management of our insane hospitals which wanted looking into, and means of investigation established. He repudiated the aspersions cast on him by the Hartford *Courant* as to his being concerned in Government contracts. He was only concerned in two speculations—one in which he had introduced American manufactured bunting to supply the loss of the English article, and another in which he had established a factory for the manufacture of cartridges, and that brought him to the labor question. "I have," he said, "received two or three inquiries as to what my opinion is on the hours of labor. I have controlled a majority of the stock in that cartridge company, the only company in which I do control a majority of the stock, and from the very first down to the present time every man and woman have worked ten hours a day, and that is the only mill in Lowell where this is the case. I have done that for four years, so that is not a dodge got up for electioneering purposes." He alluded then to the want of legislation as to usury practices, there being now no check on a man's charging twenty-five per cent. per year for the loan of money. He concluded, "Yet the State was prosperous, and everything is going on well according to Hamilton Hall. Yes, she is prosperous, thank God, she is. God bless her, because of the strong arms and willing hearts—of the industry and sobriety and culture of the people. We have to struggle here against every impediment, without the advantages we ought to have, and yet the Commonwealth is prosperous. It would be a horribly bad Government that could prevent its prosperity. But there are burdens we ought not to bear; there are reforms that should be enacted; there are changes that ought to be made, and whether you take a citizen of your own city or anybody else you shall have my hearty co-operation in the change, provided it is not dictated by the men who have dictated the condition of the Government of this Commonwealth for years past. Now, my friends, I may not meet you again, and you may say that perhaps I ought not to come here. My only apology is that I cannot, without paying $20, get a little bit of truth published in the City of Worcester, and, therefore, I am here. [Applause.] A paper publishes an attack on me, and to get a reply I had to pay $20 as an advertisement. They put it down along with the quack medicine. [Laughter.] They would publish anything for $20, and that is why I am here to speak face to face with my fellow-citizens, to deal with them frankly, to tell them what I think and what I do not think, what I believe and what I do not believe, what I desire and what I do not desire, so that they can hold me to it whenever I get the power to do anything. If they can find anybody to serve them better, I shall say as the Spartan of his country, and her boast let it be, that "Sparta has many a worthier son than he." And now, fellow-citizens, I must return you my most cordial and hearty thanks for your attendance here, in the first place, and for the kind consideration with which you have listened to me. I shall remember it in my heart of hearts and carry away with me a most grateful remembrance of the courtesy and the kindness of the citizens of Worcester.

Gen. Butler spoke over an hour and a half, and as he retired from the platform, bowing to the assembly, the band played the national anthem and the vast multitude dispersed.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Col. Roundell, an English traveler, who undertook to explore the interior of Persia in the disguise of a peasant, is believed to be dead, as no tidings have reached his friends for several years.

The London papers report the latest trial and conviction of a dog-thief, one John Grey, who had previously been convicted nine times of the same offense.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* understands that the Duchess of Inverness has bequeathed much of the property left by her husband, the Duke of Sussex, to various members of the royal family, and that the principal legatees will be the Princess of Wales, the Princess Mary Adelaide, and the Duke of Cambridge.

The London correspondent of the *Western Morning News* says: "There are rumors that a splendid mansion which is now being built at Kensington, near Mr. Thackeray's old house, and facing Kensington Gardens, is intended by-and-by to be the palace of the Duke of Edinburgh and his bride."

The American restaurant at Vienna has closed its doors. Messrs. Jewett & Tracy, who fought the battle bravely, were obliged to succumb to the force of circumstances which bad trade had brought about. Every English and American exhibitor in Vienna deplored the loss, from the fact that it was the best place to obtain a really good English dinner.

In reference to the abstention of the Catholics of Antwerp from the fêtes of that city on the occasion of the Royal visit on Sunday, Aug. 17, Mr. J. G. Kenyon writes to the London *Daily Telegraph* from Bruges to explain that the motive of abstention is not disloyalty, as imputed to the clerical party by the Belgian press, but a desire to protest against the fêtes being made a Liberal demonstration. Mr. Kenyon states that not only have the dignitaries of the Catholic Church and the leaders of their party, but also the senators and deputies who represent Antwerp in Parliament, and who happen to be clericals, been omitted from the list of invitations. It is on this account that the Catholics, as a body, intend to take no part in the fêtes.

A curious story comes from Prussia. According to old customs the uniform in which Frederick the Great died became the property of his valet, and was preserved in the inheritor's family up to a few weeks ago, when, the head of that family dying, the heirs resolved to convert it into money. It was disposed of for 150 thalers to a dealer in old clothes, who soon met with a patriotic admirer of historical relics, who invested 500 thalers in the suit. The next purchaser was an Englishman, who ventured the comparatively high price of 8,000 thalers (£1,200) as a speculation, hoping to realise as much as £3,000 by reselling it to a prince of the reigning house in Prussia who was anxious to possess himself of the uniform, but the price alarmed him. The purchaser, it is said, has shipped the interesting garments to the United States, where he believes he will obtain even a higher price than that asked of the great King's descendant.

A Parliamentary "statement of the number of photographs of convicted criminals sent from the prisons of each county and borough to London from the time the act of 1870 came into force to the 31st day of December, 1872, and the costs incurred in each county and borough, and by the office in London, and of the numbers of cases in which any have led to detection," has been issued. From this paper it appears that from the 115 county and borough prisons of England and Wales 43,634 photographs of criminals were sent to London within the time specified; that the cost of these was £2,948 18s. 3d.; and that the number of cases in which they led to detection was 156. Col. Henderson, in his special report from the Metropolitan Police Office, states that 30,463 photographs of criminals have been received during the same time in the Habitual Criminals Office in London from the borough and county jails and prisons, and that 373 cases of detection have resulted from the identification of the photographs.

M. Janssen's method for photographing the apparent contact of Venus with the edge of the sun is worthy of description. The photographic plate is in the form of a disk, fixed upon a plate which rotates upon an axis parallel to that of the telescope. Before it is placed another disk, forming a screen, in which is a small aperture, in order to limit the photographic action to the edge of the sun. The plate which carries the sensitive disk has 180 teeth, and is placed in communication with an escapement apparatus actuated by an electric current. At each second the pendulum of a clock interprets the current, and the plate turns one tooth, so that at each second a fresh portion of the photographic plate is exposed. Thus, in as many seconds, 180 images of the sun and the planet can be obtained. When the series relating to the first contact is obtained, the plate is withdrawn and another substituted, which gives the second contact and so on for the four.

Montenegro, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has begun, under the mild and pacific rule of the new Hospodar, Nikita, himself educated abroad, to throw off the reproach of being the most utterly ignorant part of Christian Europe. Three years since, it is asserted on the best German authority, incredible as it may seem, there were not 150 persons who could read decently in the whole country, and hardly any who could write. It was also said that few of the parish priests knew anything but their book of prayers, and that only by rote. The first steps toward education were promoted by Russia, which gave in 1869 a liberal sum toward maintaining a seminary for Greek priests, the Empress having at the same time endowed a school for the better class of girls at the capital. The Hospodar has of late been exerting himself to found a system of parish schools, and thirty of these are already established, in which 2,000 children are receiving instruction.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE—SERIOUS AFFRAY BETWEEN BOYS.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while a number of boys were playing in front of No. 51 Oak street, William Payne, aged twelve, residing at No. 45 Oak street, became engaged in a quarrel with a smaller boy, about some trivial matter. A fight ensued, and Payne naturally overpowered his smaller antagonist, and was beating and kicking him rather roughly. While this was going on Wm. Farrell, aged thirteen, residing at No. 54 Oak street, arrived at the scene, and seeing Payne beating the small boy, interfered to protect him. Payne turned on Farrell, and a fight then ensued. During the fracas Payne drew a knife-blade from his pocket, and with it stabbed Farrell in the left breast, just below the heart, inflicting a very serious wound. Farrell was taken to his home, where he was attended by Dr. Naughton, who has fears that the wound may prove fatal. Payne was arrested and locked up at the Oak Street Police Station. He admits that he stabbed Farrell, and claims that Farrell had seized him by the throat and was beating him when he used the knife-blade, which he had picked up in the street and was carrying in his pocket at the time.

PERSONAL.

Capt. R. H. Montgomery, of the United States Navy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. W. Terry, of Mississippi, is at the New-York Hotel.

Col. T. C. English, of the United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. H. T. Reid and Capt. W. Floyd Reynolds, of the United States Army, are at the Grand Hotel.

Secretary W. W. Belknap, and Hon. N. Page, of Washington; Hon. Mahlon Chance, United States Consul at Nassau, and E. R. Wiggins, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. A. Murdock, of Mississippi; Hon. H. A. Tilden, of New-Lebanon; Hon. S. T. Everett, of Cleveland, and W. B. Baker, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

PACIFIC MAIL.

A meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was held yesterday, at which Mr. F. Alexander, of the New-York, Havana and Mexican Steam-ship Company, was elected a Director in the place of Mr. George Palmer, resigned. The question of the advisability of accepting the loan of $500,000 from the Panama Railroad to tide the Company over its present financial difficulties was discussed, but, of course, no action could be taken until a definite proposition is received from the Panama Railroad Directory, which meets to-day. The meeting adjourned until this afternoon, when important financial subjects, it is said, will be brought before the Directory for immediate action.

THE CITY'S WORST TENEMENT.

THE FILTHY TENEMENT IN MULBERRY STREET—TWENTY-ONE FAMILIES RESIDING IN IT—THE HOUSE TO BE TORN DOWN BEFORE THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the attention of the Board was called to the complaint of Sanitary Inspector Tracey in relation to the terribly filthy and unhealthy condition of a tenement-house in the rear of Nos. 5, 7, and 9 Mulberry street, which was characterized by Col. Hastings, the attorney of the Board, as the worst tenement-house in the City. It is owned by Peter Dolan, a wealthy and retired liquor-dealer, living at No. 262 West Twenty-fourth street. The house in question has long been an eyesore to the neighborhood, and a fruitful source of trouble to the Board.

Dr. Roger S. Tracey, Sanitary Inspector, reports as follows: On the 25th of June, 1873, I did inspect carefully and examined personally the premises situated in the rear of Nos. 5, 7, and 9 Mulberry street, in the City of New-York, and found the facts to be as follows: That said premises consist of a tenement-house, and in a condition dangerous to life and detrimental to health for the following reasons, viz.: That said house is inhabited by twenty-one families, comprising over forty adults and forty children; that said house is built of wood throughout, and has been seldom cleaned for years, and, therefore, the walls and floors are saturated with offensive effluvia, the accumulation of years, to such a degree that the air is poisoned by them, and the inmates who are continually exposed to their noxious influence are all pallid, thin, and delicate in appearance, both adults and children, with perhaps the exception of those adults who work out during the day. That underneath the wooden flooring which connects the front and rear buildings is a flagged area or cellar in which are two privies; the sewer connection of the privies is clogged, they are full of night-soil, and are very offensive. The floor of this place is covered continually with excrement, urine, and rubbish, and is continually wet from the deluge of water used in attempts to keep it clean. The combined effects of heat and moisture acting upon the filth in this place produce a constant supply of offensive gases, so sickening in their character that one who has not become, so to speak, acclimatized to the odor, can remain below the flooring above spoken of but a very short time without being nauseated. The wooden flooring mentioned offers, of course, the slightest possible barrier to the passage of these gases, and they rise above it and through the house to swell the number of deleterious influences to which the unfortunate tenants are exposed. That the areas on the easterly side and in the rear of said house are exceedingly filthy with excrement, urine, garbage, and rubbish thrown there by the inmates of the house. The odors from these areas are exceedingly offensive. In my opinion, for the above reasons, this building is not a habitable one, and I recommend that it be vacated as a place of human habitation; that the privies in the area or space underneath the flooring above mentioned be removed, and the vaults thoroughly disinfected, cleaned, and filled up and covered with pavement; that all the sewer-openings or man-holes in said area be hermetically sealed; that said areas on the easterly and rear sides of said house be thoroughly disinfected, cleaned, and the walls on both sides of them whitewashed, and that said building be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected from top to bottom. In accordance with the recommendations of Mr. Carl Pfeiffer, Sanitary Architect, I would also recommend that the five stories, into which the interior of the building is at present divided, be converted into four, of at least eight feet each from floor to ceiling; that the present flooring, stairway, and plastering be replaced by new; that the halls and side passages be made double their present width, with openings to the external air at each end to the full size of the passage or hall, that in the centre of the building and at each intersection of the side or cross passages with the hall, a well-hole be constructed from bottom to top of the building of at least six feet in diameter, and furnished at the top with proper skylights and ventilators, and that the corners abutting upon or toward the well-holes be cut off or truncated to a depth of at least two feet, and that the ends of all passages and said well-holes be properly protected by iron railways.

Mr. Carl Pfeiffer, Sanitary Architect, in response to a request from Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, that he would examine the premises and make a report thereon, reported as follows: I have visited the premises twice. The rear building seems to me a nest of pestilence, and unfit for human beings to live in. It is now divided into five stories of six feet six inches, a height of ceiling entirely too low, while the means of obtaining pure air and light are so inadequate, each occupant having less than 500 cubic feet of space. I found the atmosphere most stifling, the building in a filthy condition, the surrounding space too limited to admit of a proper degree of light and pure air, and filled with garbage producing sickening odors. The water-closets are in the worst condition possible, and immediately adjoining and under living rooms; the plastering of the ceiling and adjoining partitions broken and fallen down in part, and in this way afford a conduit for the foul gases to penetrate the entire building. If this rear building cannot be ordered to be vacated, I would recommend that it be so renovated that its present five stories be changed into four, so as to give a height of eight feet to each story. The present stairway, the flooring, and the plastering ought to be replaced by new, and as there is no yard space for outside water-closets, and as those that are now in the building are unfit, they ought to be replaced by some self-acting ones, which give a periodical but constant discharge of water, such as are now much used in some of our public institutions. I would also recommend that the hall passages be made double their present width, with openings to the exterior air at each end, these openings to extend from the floors to the ceilings and the full width of the passages. If these suggestions are carried out the buildings may be made habitable. There is one point to which I wish to call your especial attention. There are no fire-escapes to these buildings, and being of wood, five stories high, great loss of life might occur in case of fire, and the calamity of the Centre street fire be repeated in a more shocking degree.

Dr. Tracey also transmitted an additional report as follows:

This building was formerly an old church. It measures 42 by 60 feet on the ground plan and is five stories in height, with eight tenements on each floor. The ceilings are only six and a half feet from the floor; the front building is six stories in height, and the distance between the two is only fourteen feet. The building is entirely of wood, in the neighborhood of large factories and densely populated tenements. On Nov. 19, 1871, it took fire and a portion of it was consumed, with the loss of one life. At night, as I am informed, and readily believe from what I see in the morning, nearly all the adult tenants are drunk, and it is not too much to expect that some night, from carelessness, ignorance, or malice, a fire may take place, more extensive than the last, and a holocaust occur which will make the City shudder. The tenants are of the lowest class, steeped in filth and degredation. They are a continual annoyance to their neighbors on Chatham street by throwing filth of all kinds out of their windows, and into the windows and yards of the adjacent houses. Their drunken orgies every night are also a great annoyance to those who wish to rest, and who are often unable to sleep for this reason. In November, 1871, Dr. Judson, my predecessor in the Sixth Ward, recommended that this house be vacated. An order to that effect was made on Nov. 22, and served the next day. In December, 1871, it was vacated, there having been forty families resident therein. On Feb. 14, 1872, on application from the owner, a permit was granted for twenty families to occupy the building. One of the chief reasons for this vacation was the high mortality among the tenants for 1869, being stated at 75 per 1,000. It was thought that by preventing the over-crowding this mortality might be diminished. The deaths at No. 9 Mulberry street for 1870 were 6, for 1871 were 11, for 1872 were 12. Since March 1, 1872, there has been only half the number of families in the house. Supposing, therefore, (there now being 84,) that there were in past years 170 tenants in the rear house, and the present number (54) in the front house—a total of 224—then the death rate would be as follows: 1869, 75 per 1,000; 1870, 26.7 per 1,000; 1871, 49.1 per 1,000. From March 1, 1872, to March 1, 1873, 14 deaths in a population of 152 make a death-rate of 92.1 per 1,000. In former statistics the deaths in the front and rear houses were not discriminated, but I have separated them for 1872 as nearly as I was able, and have found that in the front house there were five deaths among 59 persons, or 84.7 per 1,000, and in the rear house 9 deaths to 93 persons, or a death-rate of 96.7 per 1,000. Of this large number of deaths 10 were of small children. In my opinion the building can never be rendered habitable, except after alterations, which would put the owner to nearly as great an expense as to tear it down and build anew. The entire interior ought to be scraped and disinfected, painted and whitewashed, the under-ground vaults and cellars filled up, and better facilities for ventilation afforded. The danger of fire in such a large wooden pile, in the centre of a populous block, and inhabited by drunken vagabonds who use kerosene lamps, is too grave to be overlooked.

The Board passed resolutions ordering the house to be vacated on or before the 7th prox., and the alterations suggested by the Sanitary Architect and the Sanitary Inspector to be made by the owner, and in case the owner should neglect or refuse to carry out the directions of the Board, the Sanitary Superintendent has been instructed to have the house vacated, thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, the expenses incurred in such vacation, cleaning, and disinfection to be a lien upon the property. The orders were made out in due form, and will be served upon Mr. Dolan to-day.

RAILROAD TROUBLES.

THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY ROAD—STORMY MEETING OF BONDHOLDERS—A COMMITTEE OF FIVE APPOINTED TO PROTECT THEIR INTERESTS.

A meeting of the bondholders of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad was held at the office of Mr. Charles Hassler, No. 7 Wall street, yesterday, to receive the report of the Committee appointed some time since to investigate the affairs of the road, and to decide on the best course for the bondholders to pursue. A large number of the bondholders were present, in all representing about $4,000,000 of the St. Joseph and Denver City funds Mr. James H. Fisher, of Buffalo, presided.

The Committee reported that they had incurred very light expenses in prosecuting their investigation, although the bondholders had agreed to subscribe one per cent. on the par value of their bonds to defray the necessary outlay. They reported that the President of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company had not afforded them the information as readily nor as abundantly as they desired, and indeed that a request for him to confer with the Committee and furnish certain needed information, had gone unnoticed up to the present date. The Committee found that about 225 miles of the railroad were in operation, and that the rolling stock consists of nineteen locomotives and an assortment of passenger and freight cars, most of which are in good condition. The road needs additional equipment. The bonded debt of the road is $13,400 per mile of completed road, or $1,500,000 in total on the Eastern Division. The bonded debt of the Western Division is about $47,000 per mile of completed road, or $5,500,000 altogether. Of these bonds the Company claim that they hold $945,000 of the Western Division, and that the Sinking Fund holds $500 of the Eastern Division, and all the rest are in the hands of outside parties.

The Western Division mortgage covered the lands acquired by grant from the United States. This interest is in default on both issues of bonds from and including the coupons due February and Aug. 15, 1873. There are also some coupons due Aug. 15, 1872, still outstanding unpaid, but the Committee could not learn the amount.

The Committee think that the earnings of the road should increase on account of the completion of the St. Joseph Bridge, which joins the city of St. Joseph, Mo., with Elwood, Kansas. The bridge is not the property of the railroad, but of a separate corporation. The floating debt is judged to be in the neighborhood of $900,000. The Committee learned that the Company proposes a plan for funding the floating debt and coupons due, and to become due, up to and including Aug. 15, 1874. as well as a plan for raising means sufficient to complete the road to Kearney Junction. This scheme contemplates the issue of income or second mortgage bonds on the Western Division to the amount of $1,100,000, which amount will cover the Western Division coupons proposed to be funded. The issue of an income or second mortgage bond on the Eastern Division is proposed to the extent of $1,500,000, which amount will cover the Eastern Division coupons proposed to be funded and the floating debt. The issue of a revenue on these mortgage bonds on the entire road is also proposed to the extent of $2,400,000, with which to equip and complete the road. By this scheme the Company would increase the bonded indebtedness of the road by the additional sum of $5,000,000.

The Committee were of opinion that the scheme was entirely impracticable and doubted the ability of the Company to convey, as they propose, the proceeds of the land sales for any other purpose than that for which they are already secured in the first mortgage deeds. The Committee also stated that the proceeds of such an issue of bonds would be small, considering the embarrassed state of the road at present, and that it would be a sacrifice to no purpose whatever. In conclusion, the Committee report: "That, in view of the fact that the present management of the road has failed to obtain the confidence of the bondholders and, after a most careful investigation of all the matters referred to them, your Committee are fully convinced that the bondholders will most effectually protect and promote their interests by a foreclosure of the mortgages with the least possible delay. By so doing they will obtain possession of the railroad and of the land and franchises of the Company, and will be in a position to negotiate a sale or lease of the road to some responsible company upon an equitable and remunerative basis, or to form, if necessary, a reorganized company, who shall purchase the road at the foreclosure."

At the close of the report the following resolution were proposed:

Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed, to be a permanent committee, to protect and promote the interests of subscribing bondholders, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to procure the foreclosure of either or both mortgages, and to cause the railroad and other property received thereunder to be sold for the benefit of the bondholders, and to act generally in their behalf in respect to negotiations with other roads, the appointment of a receiver, or the reorganization of the Company under a different management, as the said Committee, under the advice of counsel, shall deem best for the said bondholders; that this Committee have power to fill its own vacancies, the retiring member having the right to vote for his successor.

Resolved, That subscribing bondholders be assessed one per cent. on the amount of their holdings to cover necessary expenses in such proceedings, pursuant to the recommendations in the report of the Protective Committee.

The report and the recommendations of the Protective Committee having been read, the above resolutions were adopted, and the following-named gentlemen were appointed as constituting the Committee of Five: Charles W. Hassler, Chauncey Vibbard, F. Kingman, J. Aug. Johnson, J. F. Navarro.

The meeting then adjourned.

RAILROAD FREIGHT TARIFFS.

A further reduction in the freight tariffs of the Erie, New-York Central, and Pennsylvania Central Railroads to the West has just been adopted, from which, it is said, no further deviation will be made for some time. The reduction has been made necessary by the underbidding and "cutting" between rival freight agencies. The following is a list of stations, with the reductions and new rates per hundred weight for first-class general merchandise:

New-York to	Reduced from		
Buffalo	$ 50	to	22
Erie, Penn	49	to	26
Toledo, Ohio	58	to	31
Detroit, Mich	53	to	28
Cleveland, Ohio	49	to	26
Columbus, Ohio	60	to	32
Cincinnati, Ohio	70	to	37
Indianapolis, Ind	71	to	38
Louisville, Ky	86	to	49
Nashville, Tenn	1 10	to	73
Memphis, Tenn	1 35	to	98
St. Louis, Mo	97	to	55
Fort Wayne, Ind	65	to	35
Chicago and Milwaukee	53	to	28
Atchison and Leavenworth	1 39	to	97
Kansas City and St. Joseph	1 39	to	97

To the Lake Erie ports, which include Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit, the steam rates have been reduced to twenty-four cents; and to the Lake Michigan ports, which include Chicago, Milwaukee, and Green Bay, with steam around the lakes, the tariff for first-class goods is twenty-seven cents.

In consequence of the competition in passenger tickets between rival agents in this City, who buy through tickets to the West in Boston, and detach the Eastern coupons, thus cutting under the regular prices, it is thought that there must be a lowering of prices on the part of the Broadway offices generally in a short time. These tickets, which are bought in Boston, and have the Eastern coupons detached, effect a saving to the passenger of $1 75 from New-York to Cleveland; of $2 50 from New-York to Chicago, and of $2 from New-York to Cincinnati.

THE TAX INVESTIGATION.

The Supervisors' Committee on the Tax Books resumed their investigation yesterday, Messrs. McCafferty and Koch were present. Mr. Matthew Byrnes said he owned four lots on the north-west corner of Sixty-ninth street and Third avenue which were valued this year at $26,000. He regarded the valuation as excessive and unjust, inasmuch as a like number of lots on Sixty-fourth street and the same avenue were valued at only $12,000. The latter property, he said, was owned by Mr. Beekman.

The next complaint was made by Mr. Bolles, who said his house on Fifty-fourth street was assessed at $8,000. It was only 16 feet and 8 inches by 54 feet, and yet a brewery in the neighborhood, covering four lots, on which large buildings had been erected was assessed at only $12,000.

Supervisor McCafferty announced that a Mr. Armstrong had called upon him in the morning and complained that his property in the vicinity of Fifty-fourth street had been unjustly assessed. He said that the brewery of John Kress, covering several lots in the same street, and embracing buildings which must have cost over $100,000, was valued at only $17,000.

The committee then adjourned.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CADETS.

The San Francisco Cadets, Company H, Second Regiment National Guard of the State of California, gave an exhibition drill last evening at the armory of the Seventh Regiment, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, mainly officers of the First and Second Divisions of the National Guard. The cadets are under the command of Capt. C. E. S. McDonald, and are now on a tour of pleasure through the principal cities of the East. The drill which they exhibited was not in accord with Upton's tactics, which is now in use in the regular army, but consisted of portions of the adaptation of the French Zouave drill, introduced during the war, and a number of fancy movements designed solely to show the quickness of action of the Cadets. The feature of the evening was the blindfolding of the Cadets, and the singularly complete and easy manner with which they performed the various evolutions at the command without the slightest accident or defect. The bayonet drill in particular was unusually well executed and provoked great applause. At the conclusion of the exhibition the Cadets were entertained at supper by the regiment. They will publicly parade before the Mayor to-morrow, and will then proceed to Boston.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Records, presented the following statement to the Board of Health yesterday, in respect to the mortality for the past two weeks:

In the week ending Aug. 23 there were 615 deaths reported in this City, and during the preceding week—ending Aug. 16—the actual number of deaths was 648. The mean temperature was 70.7° Fahrenheit last week, with a range of 24° and upward, and in the previous week it was 69.9°, with a range of 23°. The total mortality steadily decreases, notwithstanding the occasional high temperature and sudden alterations.

The Death-Rate.—33.69 in the 1,000 living was the equivalent annual rate in the week ending on the 16th, and 31.98 last week. The zymotic diseases caused nearly half of this mortality. Though the proportion of these latter causes of mortality continues to be too large, the present death-rate compares favorably with that in any previous year, is down to the average of the past five years, is less than in some other cities in the United States, and less than the rates reported for the fourth week in July in Berlin and Vienna, in which the rate was equal to 35 per 1,000 yearly.

Infant mortality.—384 of the total 648 deaths in the week ending Aug. 16, were of children under five years old, and 253 were of infants less than a year, 341 were under two years. Last week 349 were under five, 312—or a little more than half of all that died—were under two, and 235 were less than one year old. Diarrheal disorders, which in the fortnight ending Aug. 9, destroyed 591 children under five years of age, in the fortnight ending on Saturday last, are charged with only 345 deaths at like ages. Diphtheria caused 47 deaths during the last two weeks, and the deaths by this malady occurred chiefly upon the west side of the City, from the Fifth Ward to Manhattanville.

Deaths by Violence.—Casualties like that in Eleventh street occur too frequently to be treated as unavoidable. Already there are eight deaths recorded as the result of that downfall of a building. The same degrees of vigilance and effort for the saving of life and health which the public rightly requires at the hands of Sanitary officers must likewise be required from all authorities that have power to prevent fatal casualties.

Contagious Diseases.—Not a death from small-pox or typhus has been reported in the fortnight ending last Saturday. The City and its suburbs are free from epidemic disease. The heavy rainfall, amounting to seven and three-quarter inches depth, in the last two weeks, produces some immediately sanitary effects upon the surface and sewers of the City, but creates special necessities for draining and drying the cellars and low quarters where stagnant waters are now present, and tend to cause serious sickness.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases for the two weeks ending Aug. 23, 1873:

Week ending Aug. 16—Typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 28; measles, 3; diphtheria, 24.

Week ending Aug. 23—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 9; scarlet fever, 24; measles, 11; diphtheria, 25; small-pox, 1.

THE SHERIFF'S FEES.

On the question submitted to Judge Daniels as to the right of Sheriff Brennan to charge $270 as wages for six watchmen placed in charge of pictures, fire apparatus, and Controller's furniture, belonging to the City, which had been seized under an execution in favor of Justice Fowler for $10,000, a decision was rendered, yesterday, adverse to the Sheriff's claim. The following was the Judge's decision in the case:

New-York Supreme Court.—James W. Fowler against The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.—Aug. 26, 1873.—Daniels, J.—The Sheriff could not lawfully levy upon the fire-engines of the City under an execution for the collection of a debt.

Such property is held by the City in trust for the safety and protection of the property of its citizens, and cannot be legally levied upon or sold; for that reason charges for the custody of this property, while unlawfully seized, cannot be allowed. The same is true as to the furniture of the Controller's office. It is required to be employed in carrying on the functions and operations of the City Government, and beyond that there was no necessity nor propriety in the employment of custodians of such property.

As to the pictures, the case may be different, so far as the right to levy and sell may be involved. But no doubt could exist as to their safety without special custodians beyond those supplied by the City.

For these reasons, as well as the fact that the statutes of the State do not seem to have provided for such expenses under executions, (Lord *vs.* Richmond, 8 How, 173, Crofut *vs.* Brandt, 13 Abbot, N. S., 128,) these charges must be disallowed, and so are the fines for a sale, if the judgment be paid without a sale. (Signed,) CHAS. DANIELS, J. S. C.

THE CASE OF VINCENZO MOTTO.

The case of Vincenzo Motto, charged with the abduction and unlawful holding of Italian children, was called up yesterday, before United States Commissioner Osborn, for final disposition. District Attorney Purdy said that all due diligence had been used, but the prosecution had failed to produce anything further. Having no further testimony to advance, and not being able to name a day when further light might be shed upon the case, nothing remained but to leave the case in the hands of the Court. Commissioner Osborn said that in the face of the evidence produced by the defense, there was but one course to pursue—to discharge the prisoner. That the state of slavery existed that had been described he had not the slightest doubt, but the testimony of the boy, Joseph, had not been supported, whereas the defense had produced many reliable witnesses to substantiate all that had been asserted. He considered that a case of mistaken identity had clearly been proven, and he would therefore honorably discharge the prisoner.

Anticipating an attempt to obtain possession of the children, they had been removed to the Marshal's Office. Mr. John N. Lewis, who had been associated in the prosecution, obtained from the Mayor a letter requesting that the children be taken care of by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction until other disposition be made of them. An officer from the Mayor's Office was sent for them, and, while all the Italians were in the Court-room awaiting the Commissioner's decision, the officer slipped off with the children. When this was discovered many expressions of disappointment were heard, and it is understood that an effort will be made upon the part of the padroni to secure the children.

THE OYSTER BAY MURDER.

The inquest on the death of Samuel J. Jones was resumed yesterday at Powers' Hotel, South Oyster Bay, by Coroner Baylis, and several witnesses were examined. John C. Moore said he was acting as Station Agent at the time of the murder, and saw Jones about 7:35 in the evening. James Seaman said he was at Jones' house at 10 on the Sunday morning, and had noticed eccentricities in his conduct the evening before. Peter Malony had helped to get Jones out of the well in which he was found, and described the surroundings on the occasion. Joseph H. Lawrence (colored) acknowledged to having been arrested several times, and carefully detailed his movements during the time in which the murder was committed. George Seaman also explained his whereabouts, and denied having spread any rumors designed to confuse the case. Jacob S. J. Jones, the brother of the deceased, described at great length the finding of his brother, the state and position of his clothing, the pockets of his pants being rifled, and both his hats being in the house; the marks of a struggle within, and the discovery of soiled rags that had apparently been used to remove traces of it. He also laid great stress on the finding of a bunch of rusty keys, which fitted no trunk or article of furniture belonging to his deceased brother, and the disappearance of those that would. The large room appeared to have been broken into. It was decided on consultation between the Coroner, the District Attorney, and jurors to further adjourn the inquiry to Friday, the 12th September.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The special Chicago express which left the Grand Central Depot at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when three miles north of Sing Sing ran into a team of horses and a wagon, driven by a farmer named Cyrus Hillicker. The horses were instantly killed, the wagon shattered, and Mr. Hillicker sustained injuries which will probably prove fatal.

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

An old law provides that the market-wagons, which bring produce to the different City markets from the surrounding country, shall be removed from the limits of the market before 7 o'clock A. M., from May to October, and before 8 o'clock in the morning during the remainder of the year, the limits of the market, according to corporation ordinance, meaning within 300 yards of the market buildings. Both these provisions of the law are continually violated, especially in the vicinity of Washington Market, and much complaint on the part of the merchants and residents of the neighborhood has resulted therefrom, on account of the obstruction to the street.

A visit to the streets leading to Washington Market, yesterday morning, after 10 o'clock, revealed the fact that not only were some of the streets at that late hour still lined with country wagons, but the line on Church-street extended nearly up to Canal-street, far beyond the legal market limits. Storekeepers in the vicinity complained that every day, when sales were slow at the market, these long rows of wagons remained in Church, Greenwich, Fulton, Dey, Washington, and other streets until quite a late hour, not only incumbering the streets, and preventing their free use by the general public, but leaving piles of manure, garbage, decaying vegetables, &c. The occupants of stores on these streets say that the evil is growing, and that unless prompt action is taken on the part of the Superintendent of Incumbrances, of the Department of Public Works, or the Board of Health, the nuisance may grow to be as serious as the noxious booths around the markets, which continued so long to defy the authorities, and which finally required such energetic measures to remove them.

THE STATE ASSESSORS.

The State Assessors will meet at the Tax Commissioners' office to-day, at 10 o'clock. City Assessors are requested to be present.

S. G. HOOLEY.
JOHN S. FOWLER.
JAMES A. BRIGGS.

Habitual or temporary costiveness may be gotten rid of, and with it a great source of serious disease permanently removed, by using judiciously Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills.—*Exchange.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at No. 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

A good habit once fixed is invaluable. Brush your teeth daily and use LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS.—*Advertisement.*

"I Feel that my Comfort Depends upon WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY."—J. SHAW, Saugus, Mass. For sale by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The edition of THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

SOJOURNING IN STYRIA. By WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.
THE WESTERN GRANGERS.
SCIENCE IN AMERICA.
THE TROTTING HORSE IN AMERICA. By HAMILTON BUSBEY.
WHAT IS THE PRESIDENT'S CRIME?
TITO'S TROUBLES. A Story.
SOWING WINTER WHEAT.
BUSHWHACKING. By ALEXANDER HYDE.
MICROSCOPIC FUNGI, and a large number of other articles of interest to the agriculturist, with full reviews of the FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL, and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

For sale at the counter in THE TIMES OFFICE. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Electrical Currents of Health, for the Relief of the dyspeptic, neuralgic, paralytic, rheumatic, nervous, &c., administered by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 7 West 14th st.

Wedding Cards.—No. 699 Broadway. James EVERDELL. Established 1840.

DIED.

BORN.—Aug. 25, 1873, at Morris Plains, N. J., HENRY C. BORN.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

BONES.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 23, ELLEN S. HUBBARD BONES, wife of Wm. L. Bones.
Funeral services on Wednesday, Aug. 27, at 11:45 A. M., from her late residence. Carriages in waiting on arrival of the 9 and 10:15 A. M. trains of New-Jersey Central Railroad, from foot of Liberty st. Remains to be deposited in New-York Bay Cemetery.

CATTLE.—On Tuesday, 26th inst., at the residence of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Theodore Ross, No. 318 West 14th st., JOSEPH B. CATTLE, in his 91st year.
Remains to be interred at Coxsackie, N. Y., Thursday afternoon, Aug. 28, at 4:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

GRIFFING.—On Monday, Aug. 25, LORETTA P., daughter of Philander and Margaret Griffing, aged 4 months and 11 days.
Funeral at 10 A. M., Wednesday, 27th inst., from No. 92 3d av. Friends are invited.

HANCE.—At Brooklyn, suddenly, on Second Day evening, eighth month, 25th, ANSELM B. HANCE, aged 72 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 259 Pearl st., Brooklyn, on Fourth Day, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed the following morning to Rumson, N. J., by the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, at 9:40 A. M., from foot Murray st.

HOFFMAN.—On Monday, 25th inst., JAMES FREDERICK, infant son of Joseph G. and Caroline A. Hoffman.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from No. 135 Christopher st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M.

HAIGHT.—At Mount Vernon, suddenly, on Monday, Aug. 25, 1873, JOHN HAIGHT, aged 50 years.
Funeral on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., from the Episcopal Church, Mount Vernon. Trains leave Grand Central Depot, by New-Haven Road, at 12 M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

IRELAND.—At New-Canaan, Conn., on Sunday morning, the 24th inst., GEORGE IRELAND, of New-York, in the 61st year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from All Souls' Church, (Dr. Bellows,) corner of 4th av. and 20th st., on Wednesday, Aug. 27, at 1 P. M.

MORTON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 26, MARY MORTON, aged 75 years.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her son, John W. Morton, Virginia, near Ocean avenue, Jersey City Heights.

NIX.—At Hempstead, Long Island, on Monday, 25th inst., after a lingering illness, HARRY W., son of John and the late Eliza M. Nix, in the 15th year of his age.
Friends are invited to attend services at the house on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 8:45 A. M., and at Green-Wood at 2 P. M.

OGDEN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Tuesday, 26th inst., LYDIA, wife of James Crawford Ogden, aged 42 years, 9 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 114 Union st., corner of West Grand st., on Friday afternoon, Aug. 27, at 3 o'clock.

PHELPS.—At Astoria, on the 25th inst., Mr. JOHN B. PHELPS, aged 60 years.
His funeral will take place to-day, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 2 2d av., near Grand st., Astoria, Long Island City.

SLADE.—At his residence, No. 242 5th av., Tuesday morning, Aug. 26, JOHN SLADE, in the 68th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

PORTER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at Fishkill, CHARLES T., Jr., second son of Charles T. Porter, lately residing in Harlem.
The body will be taken to Auburn, N. Y., for interment, where the funeral will take place.

ROBINSON.—On Monday, Aug. 25, CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, aged 35 years and 5 months.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner 126th-st. and 4th-av., on Wednesday, 27th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SATTERLEE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., ETHELWYN SUYDAM, youngest daughter of Dr. F. Le Roy and Laura Satterlee, aged 9 months and 16 days.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary Church, 4th av. and 21st st., on Thursday morning, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock.

SOUTHWICK.—Aug. 26, STANLEY WINTHROP, youngest child of Emuel and Adelaide L. Southwick, aged 9 months and 21 days.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 210 East 48th st., on Thursday, 28th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

TANNER.—On the morning of Aug. 26, 1873, suddenly, of cholera infantum, EDWARD WILLIAM, infant son of Henry C. and Elizabeth W. Tanner, aged 9 months and 3 days.
Funeral services on Thursday, Aug. 28, at 3:30 P. M., at Bloomfield, N. J. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Train leaves foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 2 P. M., returning at 5:16 and 6:01 P. M.

VANDERVEER.—At Long Branch, on the 20th inst., of consumption, JACOB H. VANDERVEER, M. D., formerly of New-York City, aged 55 years 7 months and 2 days.

VAN STEENBURG.—At Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 24, Mrs. JANE VAN STEENBURG, widow of B. B. Van Steenburg, aged 76 years.
Funeral from her late residence this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 P. M.

WATSON.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, Aug. 24, JOHN WATSON, in the 47th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 76th st. and Boulevard, on Thursday, Aug. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M.
☞ New-Orleans and Saratoga papers please copy.

WOODRUFF.—On Sunday, Aug. 24, ABBY, wife of A. S. Woodruff.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend funeral at late residence, Elizabeth, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 27, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICINAL SPRING WATERS WERE THE only remedies for disease in the early ages, and from them the fact originated that plants possessed medicinal properties. The virtues of plants can be fully extracted, but the most eminent chemists fail to discover the ingredients of that wonderful compound of nature, the BETHESDA SPRING WATER of WAUKESHA, acknowledged to be the only SPECIFIC for hitherto incurable chronic diseases. Pamphlets and analysis free by A. H. HEATH, M. D., offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 30, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 7 A. M. and 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M.
THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

DR. WAIT & SON, CORNER OF 23D ST. AND 4TH av., opposite Association Hall and Academy of Design, extract teeth under pure, fresh gas, insert and plug teeth with every approved material, in the best manner. Terms moderate. Strangers and citizens please call and examine specimens and references.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT Republican Association will hold a regular meeting, corner 3d st. and Avenue C, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, 1873, at 8 o'clock.
JOSEPH ARCHBOLD, President.
CHAS. MCCOLLEY, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There were two auction sales of real estate noted to be held at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Aug. 26, by James M. Miller, and they were disposed of as follows: The Court of Common Pleas sale of the premises on the south side of Madison street was adjourned to Tuesday, Sept. 2; and the mansion and sixty-four acres of land situate at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., belonging to the estate of Jacob P. Giraud, Jr., was offered and afterward withdrawn from sale on a bid of $21,850, the executors of the estate believing the property to be worth at least twice that amount.

The legal sale of the premises on the east side of Third avenue, 20.10 feet south of One Hundred and Tenth street, noted to be held by Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Referee, was also adjourned.

No other business was transacted at the Exchange. The following auctions are noted to be held to-day, Wednesday, Aug. 27:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, Levi A. Fuller, Esq., Referee, of house and lot, 16.8 by 103.3, on the south side of Twelfth street, 199.8 feet east of Avenue C.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure of the premises on the west side of Seventh avenue, 88 feet south of Fifteenth street, 22.6 by 100.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 25.

Forsyth st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x100	$30,000
26th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x98.9	16,000
50th st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x76.10	14,000
52d st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.4	35,000
53d st., n. s., 135 ft. w. of 2d av., 80x100.8	12,000
113th st., s. s., 295 ft. w. of 3d av., 125x99.11; 114th st., n. s., 395 ft. w. of 3d-av., 125x99.11	12,000
121 st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.11	4,900
129th st., n. s., 318.4 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.8x100	7,250
129th st., n. s., 410 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x99.11; 130th st., s. s., 410 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x98.11, ½ part	5,000
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.	
3d av., w. s., 40 ft., n. of 64th-st., 20x80	$15,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD—AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH BASEMENT house, four story, brown stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs., and below 50th-st. There are five bed-rooms, double drawing-room, reception, and dining-rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c. The house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth. No stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property. The cost price, with furniture or without it, can be obtained of Messrs. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York. Nearly half the purchase money can remain on mortgage.
For further particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, 20 feet front, within five doors of 5th av., above 42d st.; must be sold this week; $7,000 cash down will do; the lowest price ever made on such a house will be given to a prompt buyer. RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

FOR SALE—BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., A fine four-story brown-stone house and lot in 29th st., between Madison and 4th avs.; also, three houses in Varick, Jane, and Horatio sts. Apply at No. 77 Cedar st.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE houses, Nos. 51 and 53 West 49th-st., 20x55x100; handsomely finished. College leasehold; price, $35,000 each. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF MR. James M. Constable, situated at Orienta, in the township of Mamaroneck, twenty-one miles from New-York, by the New-Haven Railroad; time, fifty-five minutes from Grand Central Depot; the place contains eight acres, immediately on Long Island Sound, with bathing, boating, and fishing; free from ague, salt marsh, mosquitoes, and flies; thoroughly underdrained, beautifully laid out in lawn and shrubbery; in the highest state of cultivation, and admirably fruited, with large old forest oaks on the premises. The house is frame filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner; contains twenty rooms, with water-closet and bath-room; gardener's cottage, green-house, and grapery; large coach-house, stabling for six horses; chicken-house, farm-yard, &c.; said to be one of the most complete places in the country. The owner sells in consequence of building another residence on the adjoining property. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal st., corner Mercer st.

FOR SALE—AT WEST FARMS VILLAGE—VALUABLE improved property, suitable for hotel, boarding-house, or public institution; property now owned by Home for Incurables; corner on Main st., about eight city lots, running through to Bronx st.; building two-story and attic, twenty-two rooms, bath-rooms, hot and cold water, and all necessary conveniences; also, smaller dwelling, six rooms, laundry and drying room; plot on Bronx st. 91x82, running through to river, with barn and stable; building all in good repair; will be sold low, and on favorable terms. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine st.

MAGNIFICENT WATER-FRONT PROPERTY.
The finest on deep water in the vicinity of New-York for sale at the banking office of MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

THREE OR FOUR OF THE FINEST FARMS in New-Jersey near that beautiful town Westfield, on the only railroad out of New-York really clean and comfortable to ride on. These properties can be bought cheap. RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT ROSELLE ON CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, a French-roof house of fifteen rooms; it has all the conveniences, is in perfect order, and will be sold cheap. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Post Office Box No. 3,932, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FAR ROCKAWAY.

LONG ISLAND.
ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK BY SOUTH-SIDE AND LONG ISLAND RAILROADS.
THE ST. JAMES HOTEL PROPERTY AND
40
CHOICE BUILDING LOTS
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY
A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother,
AUCTIONEERS,
BY ORDER OF MRS. A. F. WHITE,
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 30, 1873,
AT 1:30 P. M., ON THE PREMISES.
THE BEST LOTS YET OFFERED IN THIS FAVORITE SEA-SIDE RESORT.

TWENTY-FIVE LOTS FRONT ON CORNAGA AV. AND CATHARINE ST., immediately opposite the Long Island Railroad depot, and the balance adjoin the St. James Hotel, fronting on Lockwood and Catharine sts., in the centre of the town. Surrounded by hotels and handsome improvements, and within three minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean surf. The St. James Hotel, fronting on Greenwood av., is in complete order, and contains thirty rooms, and is now doing a good business.
Rockaway, one of the most delightful spots on the Atlantic Coast for surf-bathing and fishing, contains a population of some 8,000.
Special train will leave James slip, New-York, at 12 M., and 34th st. at 12:15. Luncheon before the sale. For maps and free railroad tickets apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
LAND BY THE ACRE.
MAGNIFICENT SPECULATION.
100 ELEGANT VILLA SITES
on the
HUDSON RIVER,
AT
BOSCOBEL, CRUGERS,
AT
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE,
on premises,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 2.
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND, HARRISON, FREE COLLATION UNDER COLOSSAL TENT.
SPECIAL TRAIN, stopping at YONKERS, TARRYTOWN, and SING SING, will leave Grand Central Depot at 11 o'clock sharp. For passes apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, WESTCHESter County, a first-class country place, containing six acres of land, large mansion, with all necessary outbuildings; fine garden, with greenhouse and grapery; half a mile from railroad depot; would be rented for a term of years to a desirable tenant. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS FLATS, POSSESSing all the modern improvements, in the four new buildings erected on 4th av., corner of 32d st., to strictly respectable families only; references required. Apply at office, No. 106 East 32d st. THOS. STEVENSON, Agent.

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—In 48th st., close to 5th av., a first-class four-story full size and fully-furnished house; possession at two days' notice; to be rented to a small private family only. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A HANDSOME LARGE BROWN-STONE RESIdence, elegantly and completely furnished, in the best part of the City, viz.: 51st st and 5th av.; price $500 per month. M. T. WOOLLEY, No. 5½ Pine st., before 3 P. M.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, completely and elegantly furnished, No. 4 West 43d st., near 5th av.; rent $350 per month. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE NO. 12 WEST 36TH ST., near 5th av., from Oct. 1. Apply at No. 14 West 36th st.; references required.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD TO LET; all improvements; near depot; would exchange for small house in City. OWNER, No. 379 Pearl st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.
EIGHTY FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT AT FROM $150 TO $1,200 PER MONTH, SITUATED BETWEEN 3D AND 8TH AVS., AND FROM 14TH TO 59TH ST., FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND SOME FOR BOARDING.
ALSO,
A VERY LARGE LIST OF DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE, FROM 14TH ST. TO HARLEM RIVER. PRICES VARY FROM $15,000 TO $250,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS BUILDING NOS. 35 and 37 Vesey and No. 8 Church st., all connecting. This desirable warehouse, rebuilt throughout and improved, will be rented together or separately.
Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE—NEW, SITELY, centrally-located hotel, facing Broadway, Clinton Hall, Cooper Institute, Bible House; over 100 suites rooms; large stores and restaurants. OWNER 27 3d av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FRENCH FLAT OR FLOOR OF eight or ten rooms, handsomely furnished and with modern improvements, between Broadway, 4th av., 14th, and 50th sts. Address O., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, to supply an actual demand from desirable tenants. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, 22d st., under St. Germain Hotel.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A PORTION of a house in the Ninth Ward or vicinity. Address, stating terms and particulars, D. P., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.
WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.
Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:
* * * * * * *
Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.
* * * * *
The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.
Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.
The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.
By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR A STEAM LAUNCH.
WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13, 1873.
Proposals are invited for furnishing a STEAM LAUNCH for use in the waters of a southern harbor.
She should be strongly built, have a speed of not less than twelve miles statute per hour in still water, with screw propeller; boilers fit to use salt water, but to be supplied with tanks for holding a supply of fresh water for ordinary use, and condenser by which a portion of the exhaust steam can be used, and to have steam bilge ejector; boiler tested to two hundred pounds; size, fifty feet in length over all; beam, twelve feet; draft, two feet six inches; to have small and light inclosed cabin.
Proposals for either wooden or iron hull will be considered.
Place and time of delivery to be stated. Price of the launch completely fitted, painted, and ready for use to be stated, with description of fittings.
Sealed proposals, to be addressed to the undersigned, will be opened at this office on the 13th of September next at noon. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1873.
PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office until 12 M, on the 25th day of September, 1873, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:
12,000 bushels State Oats.
250 tons Timothy Hay.
65 tons Hand-thrashed Straw.
All of the best quality.
Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the Oats, Hay, and Straw on the wharf at West Point, N. Y. To be delivered on or before the 20th day of October, 1873.
J. M. MARSHALL, Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Acting Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

LETTING NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 23 5th-av., in the City of New-York, until noon of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, for grading and bridging all that portion of this company's road between the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, 205 miles.
Proposals will be received for the whole distance, or for sections of about twenty-five miles each.
For further information apply at the office of the Chief Engineer in New-York, or to Gen. T. L. Rosser, Division Engineer, Minneapolis, Minn.
W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Chief Engineer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the WHITNEY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued in said Court against the estate of the Whitney Sewing-machine Company of the County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Jersey City in said district, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said district.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES S. ASPINWALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 8th August, 1873. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CHARLES J. SWIFT, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey; and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IRON, &C.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.
OLD IRON RAILS FOR SALE.
The Directors of this Company will receive tenders up to 10 o'clock A. M. of 5th September next for
5,000 TONS OF OLD IRON RAILS
for delivery at Hamilton, Suspension Bridge, Port Stanley, Windsor, and Sarnia.
Offers, stating price per gross ton, the currency, and at which of the above places delivery will be taken and marked "Tenders for Old Iron Rails," to be addressed to the undersigned. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.
GENERAL OFFICE, HAMILTON, Aug. 20, 1873.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.
Assets—Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus—Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Bank books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner of 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of September at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent., commencing from the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,184,632 45; Surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, Prest.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold
COUPON AND REGISTERED
CONSTRUCTION BONDS
AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS, with Sinking Fund,
AND FREE FROM GOVERNMENT, STATE, AND OTHER TAXES.
ISSUED ONLY ON COMPLETED ROAD,
At 90 per Cent.
AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY.
These Bonds are secured by a SINKING FUND and by a FIRST MORTGAGE, covering the Company's Line through to the PACIFIC OCEAN, with its equipment franchises, &c., including upward of 15,000,000 ACRES OF LAND donated by the Government of the United States to aid in the construction of the road.
J. EDGAR THOMSON and SAMUEL M. FELTON, } *Trustees of the Mortgage.*
THOMAS A. SCOTT, *President of Company.*
FIRST SERIES issued only as road is constructed on the Eastern Texas Division—504 miles of road.
209 Miles of Road in Operation.
From SHREVEPORT to DALLAS, and from MARSHALL to JEFFERSON.
Grading and bridging completed and ties delivered on 200 additional miles of road. Track now being laid at rate of ONE MILE PER DAY. Work commenced on California Division. First section, from San Diego East, under contract.
These Bonds are entitled to the benefit of a Sinking Fund, in addition to the fund to be derived from sale of lands, of an amount equal to ONE PER CENT. on all outstanding bonds, to be deposited with the TRUSTEES annually, and by them applied to the purchase and cancellation of bonds at par, as they shall be designated by lot, *at the option of the holders of the bonds so drawn*, and they are also receivable, at par and interest, in payment for any of the lands donated by the United States.
Government bonds and all other marketable securities will be received at current prices in exchange for these bonds, without expense to the investor.
Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application to the following banking-houses:
H. G. STEBBINS & SON, New-York;
EDM'D D. RANDOLPH & CO., New-York;
B. K. JAMISON & Co., Philadelphia.

$2,500,000
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern
Railway, of Illinois.
Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, paid Jan. 1 and July 1, at New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder. Bonds will be registered if desired.
This road is now completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the Chicago and Alton Railroad, at Virden, a distance of over thirty miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, entirely paid for, in full operation, and it is upon *completed* road only that bonds are now offered at 90 and accrued interest in currency. The road will be 125 miles in length, and is bonded at $20,000 per mile, making total issue $2,500,000. This road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the most important roads, controls the enormous coal mines at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line. We are consequently enabled to recommend these bonds as an absolutely perfect security.
Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to
GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., Bankers,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.
Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.
Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.
The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.
The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.
PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

12 per Cent. Interest
PER ANNUM.
FOR SALE—A moderate amount of good and safe MORTGAGE R. R. BONDS at 60 and interest, that will pay TWELVE PER CENT. and rise in value. For particulars address
JAS. TOMPKINS, Box No. 401 N. Y. City P. O.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE.—Stockholders in the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company who have not assented to the sale of said railroad are hereby notified to present their certificates, or other evidences of stock, to the undersigned, at the office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., by the 1st day of October, 1873, or their right to participate in the stockholders' fund will be barred.
By order of the United States Circuit Court, District of Iowa,
GEORGE W. STANTON, JR., JOHN ELLIOTT, B. WILSON, } Committee.
AUG. 20, 1873.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Aug. 16, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 1 o'clock, Friday, 29th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City bonds:
$100,000 water loan, due 1904.
$100,000 water loan, due 1910.
Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposal for Bonds," and state price offered in addition to accrued interest from July 1.
The right is reserved to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the city. F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

INVESTMENT BONDS
FOR SALE BY W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine st.

PROPOSALS FOR STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or part of the sum of $450,000 of Stocks of the City of New-York.
For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FINANCIAL.

EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE
We offer for sale, and recommend as absolutely safe for investment, the BONDS of the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, secured by a First Mortgage on an extension of 217 miles.
Total length of Line, 420 miles, four-fifths completed, and the remainder under contract. For the short time in operation very few roads can show as rapid increase in business as the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western. Its East and West direction, connecting important points, with the rich and well-developed country it traverses, insure for it a recognition as one of the most important Trunk Routes in the West.
EARNINGS FOR 1872... $1,359,690 55
FOR PAST 3 MONTHS... 391,213 65
and the first two weeks in August show an increase of $20,440 over corresponding two weeks in 1872. The Bonds are 7 per cent. gold, and convertible. Price, 90 and interest in currency—Coupons January and July.
TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau st.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.
Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.
WE NOW OFFER THESE BONDS FOR SALE AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.
Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Interest 7 per Cent., January and July; principal due in 1903; Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each; Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 each. Price 105 and accrued interest. The mortgage by which they are secured is a first lien upon the entire railroad, property, and franchises of the Company, making them an undoubted security. For sale by
DAVIS & FREEMAN,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Road finished and trains running regularly between New-York and Oswego.
A small amount of the First Mortgage Bonds remain unmarketed.
For the present we are offering this limited amount for sale, and recommend them as a
FIRST-CLASS AND SAFE SECURITY.
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Houston and Texas Central Railroad
First Mortgage
LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
The road is entirely completed, and its earnings very large. These bonds, which we recommend as an entirely safe investment, can be obtained at ninety and accrued interest in currency, of
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS FOR STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for additional new Croton Aqueduct Stock... $150,000
Croton Water Main Stock... 300,000
For full information, see *City Record*.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 25, 1873.

INSURANCE STOCKS.
HOWARD, GEBHARD, AMERICAN, ADRIATIC, and RESOLUTE Fire Insurance Stock for sale by W. C. GELMEN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

Exchange Fire Ins. Co,
172 Broadway,
Cor. Maiden Lane, N. Y.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1873.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI COAL COMPANY.
The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Illinois and Missouri Coal Company falling due Sept. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce, and at the office of Samuel A. Gaylord & Co., No. 33 Wall st. I. H. TSCHUDI, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, July 24, 1873.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, which mature Sept. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after this date upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, with adjustment of interest for unexpired time.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1873, on the Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st.
ADAMS EARL, President.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY
INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
BEDDING, &c., AT
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S,
Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but
GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUfacturers and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.
GRAMMAR
110th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 15.
SCHOOL.
Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Lockwood's, Putnam's, and the School.

SEABURY SEMINARY, NO. 125 WEST 42D-st., near Reservoir Park.—Commences Sept. 20; seventh successful year; a thorough classical English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French spoken; also separate school for boys, under immediate charge of principal and first-class masters; three departments, senior, junior, and kindergarten; modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, music, by professors; *no charge without adequate improvement*; highest references. Apply to Senior Principal, Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d-st.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circular, address the Principal.

MACGREGOR HALL,
FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.
A Family and Day School for young ladies; will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Address Miss M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe-av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Sept. 17. Application may be made personally, or for circulars, as above.

MISS WALTHER'S
GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For YOUNG LADIES, at COLLEGE POINT, Long Island, will open Sept. 15; French and English taught by native teachers residing in the family. Only a limited number of boarders received.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th-st., will be reopen Sept. 22. Address until Sept. 1, No. 48 West 17th-st.
The school carriage will be in attendance for pupils.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
WILL REOPEN HER
HOME, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Children,
Sept. 24, 1873, at her residence,
No. 20 East 47th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union-square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
OLD HADLEY, Mass. The Fall term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873. For circulars and testimonials, address the Principals.

WOODBURN.
A Family and Classical School for young boys, Hartford, Conn.; number limited to twenty. The Fall term begins Sept. 15. Rev. CHAS. E. ABBOTT and Dr. GEO. E. ABBOTT, Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,
will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on Sept. 25, 1873. Address as above, by letter, until Sept. 10.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.
Address till Sept. 8, Fishkill, on the Hudson.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, Principal.
Reopens Sept. 16.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, JOHN MACNIE, } Principals.

KINDERGARTEN.
The Kindergarten, established a year since in connection with Miss Jaudon's school, No. 32 East 31st st., will be continued, with a limited number of pupils, reopening Sept. 24.

CHESTERTHORP,
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
A Home School for young ladies; will reopen Sept. 15, 1873. For circulars, address as above, the Principal Mrs. ANNA VERMILYE.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH
BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will be reopened Sept. 8.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Open day and evening for Fall pupils. Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, taught practically. Apply for particulars.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 138 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Fall term will begin Sept. 17. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MISS AYRES,
NO. 132 WEST 22D ST.,
will reopen her English and French School for young ladies and children, MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1873.

MISS PERINE,
No. 106 East 38th st., between Park and Lexington avs., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 25.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.
A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 1 at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIRE, M. A., Principal.

A LADY RESIDING IN A PLEASANT SUBURban town of New-York, offers a home with instruction, for one or two children, limiting herself to that number; connection with the City by telegraph, and trains nearly every hour through the day and night; refers to parents of former pupils. Address Post-office Box No. 78, Flushing, Long Island.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDING THE HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, combines the advantages of the family and the private tutor, with drill in the large classes of a school which sends this year forty pupils to YALE. Address WM. A. MAGILL, A. M., Nos. 126 and 128 High-st., New-Haven, Conn.

ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN AND PARENTS.—Now is the time to engage desks for the coming year or quarter, at the WEST-SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.; the most select and practical in the City. Separate Evening School. Please call or write.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Prin.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

GIRARD INSTITUTE.—SELECT FRENCH, GERman, and English literary, classic, and commercial day and boarding school, No. 35 East 62d-st., near the Central Park, will reopen Sept. 15. Prospectus sent by mail. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1873. Address as above for circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INstitute, No. 107 West 23d st., reopened Aug. 1; no pay for board or our services until cured. Send for circular.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—OUR AIM IS parental care and thorough preparation for business or college; reference to actual patrons. Address at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD DESIRES PRIvate pupils or a position in a private school; best references in Cambridge and New-York. Address H. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

MRS. J. M. CALDWELL, BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, Kindergarten. Boys under twelve received. No. 1,311 Park-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING-school for boys. Begins September 9. E. A. FAIRCHILD, A. P. NORTHROP.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French day school for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester County, Penn.; $260 per year; thorough instruction; homelike and healthy. Send for catalogues. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE, FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING SCHOOL for young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 15. Address Rev. ADRIEN GORY, B. D., Summit, N. J.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN WILL be resumed Sept. 15, by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st. Apply from 10 to 12 M.; circulars sent on application.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL AT SING SING, N. Y.
Reopens Sept. 11, 1873.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS opens Sept. 8. Address S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S ENGlish and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A Home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
BOYS' SCHOOL.
Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her boarding and day school for BOYS, at NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct and elegant speaking and writing of the English language, as well as in geography, history, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, mathematics, &c., will be taught by competent masters.
School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Applications may be made personally or by letter to MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF, No. 106 West 42d-st.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MISS HINSDALE,
(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY,)
Associated with Prof. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, AT NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK on TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 1873.
Application may be made as above.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,
Corner Rutherford-place and East 16th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened for the admission of pupils of both sexes on the 9th of 9th month, (September,) 1873, under the care of the Society of Friends. The course of instruction at this school is of a most thorough and practical character, and embraces all grades of tuition, from the simple rudiments of the primary to the highest classical studies of the Academic Department. For circulars or further particulars apply at the Seminary. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 East 31st st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Seventh year; Kindergarten, second year.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS
Home comforts; eighteen years' experience; small classes; references first class; $400 per annum. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, Hastings, on Hudson, Westchester County, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING-SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJ. MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON,
AND
MISS AGNES L. JONES.
Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and, if it is desired, may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information. THOS. D. REED.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Reservoir Park, near 5th-av., New-York.
Primary, Progressive, and Finishing Ladies' School. Fall term commences Sept. 24; boarding pupils, sixteen; single rooms and school carriage, if desired. Circulars mailed on request. Personal information at the institution, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Murray Hill.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.
Applications made personally or by letter, as above.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S INSTITUTE,
No. 25 West 46th-st.
French, English, German, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Number limited. Regular collegiate course taught. Reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars direct as above.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its tenth year Sept. 22. Circulars sent on application to REV. JOSEPH D. HULL.

YONKERS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Yonkers, on Hudson Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will open Sept. 17, 1873. Mr. T. J. JACKSON, Principal. Send for circulars before entering elsewhere.

MRS. L. L. SCOVEL'S
English and French Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 39 WEST 45TH ST.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, 1873.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.
Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MISS BALLOW'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 EAST 22D-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 24.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,
Great Barrington, Mass. I. and J. BIRD, Principals.
A select family school for boys in Southern Berkshire.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN., Mrs. C. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers in its course of instruction and in the qualifications of its teachers, advantages such as are ordinarily only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools, and combines with those advantages such rural surroundings and so moderate a scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received. References—Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Martin Paine, M. D. New-York, and Rev. Mr. Tatlock, Stamford, of whom any information can be obtained till Sept. 15. School begins Sept. 22.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to twelve pupils. References to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., of New-York; President Eliot, Dean Gurney, of Cambridge. Term begins Sept. 18. Rooms and address, No. 129 East 24th st.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE, LIME ROCK, Conn.—Family School for Boys.—Location retired and healthful; accommodations ample and superior; instruction thorough; discipline mild and parental; next term begins Sept. 17. Address J. H. HURLBURT, Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas. Hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 8. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

EDWARD'S-PLACE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.; known for 20 years; send for circular; Fall term begins Sept. 17. F. HOFFMANN, Prin. and Prop. P. B. PIERCE, successor to J. Reid, Jr.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nyack, on Hudson.—The Fall term of this seminary, delightfully situated on the Hudson River, near New-York, will commence Sept. 24. For catalogue and circular, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Fourth annual session commences Sept. 8; English, classical and commercial; thorough work, salutary discipline, a pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR CHILdren, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES, will reopen Sept. 24. Miss E. M. COE, Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY, MAMARONECK.—The Misses HENDERSON will reopen their Boardign and Day School for young ladies and childrenon MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, GERMAN, and French Boarding and Day School, reopens Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d-st.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookdale Centre, Conn.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Address Mrs. C. W. BOCKEE, Principal.

A LITTLE BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL, No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn. For references and circulars, please address Mrs. M. L. READ.

DR. SACHS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 53½ West 82d-st., reopens Sept. 15; German a specialty.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET A-GOING AT Yonkers Military Institute. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING School for five boys; small day school, good home, moderate terms. M. OAKEY, Jamesburg, N. J.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.
A thoroughly-organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 31 West 52d-st., near 5th-av. and Central Park. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home priveleges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study. All communications to be addressed as above till Sept. 1, when Mlle. ROSTAN will be at home to receive applications herself.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1860.
A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home.
Send for Catalogue with full details and references.
W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., CAPT. W. A. FLINT, } Principals.
Stamford, Conn.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.
THE FALL TERM
of this popular Music School begins MONDAY, Sept. 1.
Private and class instruction in all branches of vocal and instrumental music and modern languages by the most eminent Professors, at prices within the reach of all.
Patrons are requested to make early application.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN DAILY.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS' Boarding and Day School for young ladies has removed to the larger and more elegantly-arranged building, No. 26 East 50th st. (between Madison and 5th avs.) near Central Park. A select number of pupils, limited to fourteen, will be received into the family and enjoy the privileges of a refined and beautiful home. References: Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Ferd. C. Ewer, D. D., and many others. A Kindergarten Department for little children. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 167 MADISON-AV.
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; complete and thorough English course from the primary department to the belles-lettres class; French, German, light gymnastics &c.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)
Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

H. C. SYMONDS
WILL REOPEN HIS SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, N. Y.,
SEPT. 3.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,
For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17.
C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
Will reopen their school for young ladies and children, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, and their Kindergarten on Oct. 1. Application can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park. A punctual attendance of their pupils at the reopening is respectfully requested.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820.
No. 101 West Fourteenth st., corner Sixth av.,
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.
The fifty-fourth school year commences on MONDAY, Sept. 15, 1873. Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business. Rates of tuition moderate, and advantages afforded equal to those of any school in the City. Circulars sent on application.

MME. C. MEARS,
(Assisted by MLLE. L. SEE,)
No. 222 Madison-av., New-York.
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children.
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 22, 1873.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 to receive her patrons and friends.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
All the appointments of the highest order, for twenty five boarding pupils. A few vacancies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WHEELER'S
ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 621 Lexington av., will reopen Sept. 15, 1873.

NASSAU INSTITUTE, NO. 429 CLASSON AV., Brooklyn.—This English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses will reopen Sept. 17. Only a limited number received into the family. For circulars call on or address Miss M. E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.
References—Rev. E. S. Booth, D. D., No. 120 West 11th st., New-York City; Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D., No. 61 Downing st., Brooklyn; David M. Stone, Esq., editor of *Journal of Commerce*, New-York City.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d-st.—Fourteen experienced instructors. German, English, and French thoroughly taught. Latin or Spanish optional. Special attention given to German studies of Anglo-American pupils. Kindergarten, boarding-school for boys. Fifteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 9. FEODOR THURN, Principal.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, METHodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, New-York, will open (after a brief vacation) on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Those desiring to arrange for seats will do well to call at the office before the 30th of August. First come, best served. S. S. PACKARD, President.
CHAS. CLAGHORN, Secretary.

MRS. LEVERETT,
No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen her ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN on THURSDAY Sept. 25.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.
Drawing, water-color and oil-painting, New-York Society Library, 67 University-place, bet. 12th and 13th sts.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

VACANT.—TWO SCHOLARSHIPS WORTH $100 each in a female seminary of high rank, to be given to any early applicant who can furnish evidence of good character and fair scholarship. Address CLERGYMAN, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 15; number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys; a few boarders taken. Circulars at Putnam's, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

THE HOME INSTITUTE, NYACK, N. Y.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will open, Sept. 1, on Clinton-st., second door from 1st-av., Mr. Doran Smith's late residence.
D. P. LEE, Principal.

MRS. M. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Address as above.

MME. N. REID'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, opens Sept. 15, at No. 370 Clinton st., Brooklyn. Send for a circular.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17, 1873. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 415 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 22.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—REV. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 16.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AND A good home at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys "Fall in."

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION—SONS OF former pupils at Yonkers Military Institute.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The sixteenth annual term of this Institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones-st., corner Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1873. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues or information, as to course of study, &c., address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN CONNECTED WITH ONE OF the leading select schools of this City, will devote two hours daily to private instruction, or will receive into his family a lad preparing for either an academic or scientific college course. Call or address B., No. 260 West 49th st.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR TEACHER OF PENMANship, experienced in [illegible]; pay over $2,000 a year. Apply to [illegible], No. 14 Vesey-st.

PRINCIPAL WANTED FOR AN ACADEMY. Address G. L. HALL, Charlton, Saratoga County, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York,

FIRST WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Calabria.....Wed., Aug. 27 | Victoria.....Sat., Sept. 13
Italia.....Sat., Aug. 30 | Columbia.....Wed., Sept. 17
Italia.....Wed., Sept. 3 | Castalia.....Sat., Sept. 20
Anchoria.....Sat., Sept. 6 | Europa.....Wed., Sept. 24
Circassia.....Wed., Sept. 10 | Anglia.....Sat., Sept. 27

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin staterooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Saloon. Steerage.
Cabins.....$75 and $65 | $75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations.....$130 | $130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....THURSDAY, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 13, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.—AFTER THIS month cabin passage by the White Star line will be reduced to $80, gold.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Sept. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Thursday, Sept. 11, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70; $80, $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

H. BELDEN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK

*Algeria, Wednesday, Aug. 27 | Bolivia, Saturday, Aug. 30
*Java, Wednesday, Sept. 3 | China, Saturday, Sept. 6
*Java, Wednesday, Sept. 10 | Partia, Saturday, Sept. 13
*Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 17 | Samaria, Saturday, Sept. 20
Algeria, Wednesday, Sept. 24 | Abyssinia, Saturday, Sept. 27

Steamers marked thus (*) do not call at Queenstown.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $100, currency. Steerage, $26, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. W. F. PRIDEAUX.....Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. J. PENNINGTON.....Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Sept. 10, 8:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, JR.....Sept. 17, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN.....Sept. 24, 8 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. GUARD.....Oct. 1, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Sept. 5.—Steamer COLON, Capt. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall to connect with the Company's Pacific steamer MONTANA, Capt. PARKER, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Masatlan, Manzanillo, and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for these ports received until 5 P. M. of 3d September, only. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The steamship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on Sept. 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. BELLAT, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month, as

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THEILEGAVEN.....Nov. 23

These splendid steamers saloon schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only).....Aug. 28
CLEOPATRA, (Havana via Nassau).....Sept. 4
CUBA (Havana and Mexico).....Sept. 11
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....Sept. 11

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALLEN & BRO., No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE.....Aug. 23
GLAMORGAN.....Sept. 13
PEMBROKE.....Oct. 4
GLAMORGAN.....Oct. 25

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other ports in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Aug. 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 30, from Pier No. 48 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, Ga. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent U. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Aug. 26.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, on Saturday, Aug. 30.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,) Or WM. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BRYANT D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth pier No. 12 North River.)

For Porto-au-Prince and Kingston, ATLAS, Sept. 5. For Curacoa, Santa Marthe, Savanilla, and Carthagena, ARIEL, Sept. 9. For Porto-au-Prince, AX Hayes, Jacmel, Laguira, and Puerto Cabello, CLARIEL, Sept. 16. For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall st. and 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Sept. 2.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana. March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that from this date the steamers of this line will sail from pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. NOYES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal parts of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court-st, Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANSAN, General Freight Agent.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entire, fast and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND, Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st, and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE daily, (except Sunday,) from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st, and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,

From foot 23d-st., East River.

EXCURSION

Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

"STONINGTON LINE."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1873.

The steamer RHODE ISLAND will make the LAST TRIP from New-York as the day-line steamer on Aug. 30, and from Stonington Aug. 31 inst.

The management, desirous of still retaining the popularity of this line, and of extending to passengers unequaled advantages, will place upon its night line, in connection with the well-known and popular steamers Stonington and Narragansett, from Pier No. 33, North River, the new and magnificent steamer

RHODE ISLAND,

thus affording Eastern passengers the privilege of transit on the finest steamer leaving New-York.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR NORWALK, AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; a cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE.—Steamer leaves daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M., 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 3:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st. north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 23d...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 23d....7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 24th....8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 23d....7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 24th....7:30 P. M.	Sunday, 24th....4:00 P. M.
Monday, 25th....4:00 P. M.	Monday, 25th....7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 27th.6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 28th...7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 27...10:30 A. M.
	Thursday, 28th.11:30 A. M.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 23d....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 25th....3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 26th....9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 26th....4:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 27th.3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 28th...6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 28th.12:00 M.	Friday, 29th....6:30 A. M.
Friday, 29th....12:00 M.	Saturday, 30th..6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 30th.12:30 P. M.	

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND IONA Island.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave from Harrison st., Pier No. 34, every MORNING (Fridays excepted) at 8 o'clock; 23d st., 8:15, landing at Zonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's. Returning, leaves Iona Island at 2 o'clock; Sing Sing, 3:10, arriving in New-York 5:30. N. B.—Express freight taken at half the usual rates.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. Excursions are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st. June 1, 1873.

FOR CATSKILL,

THE FLOATING PALACE, NEW CHAMPION Leaves Franklin-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M. Propeller ANDREW HARDEN opposite days, at 5 P. M.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 2:15 P. M., Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M., Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

BONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BUY TICKETS TO PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON, via NEW LINE, Pier No. 27 North River; fare $4 25, cabin; $3 25, deck.

NO MIDNIGHT CHANGES.

ISAAC ODELL, Agent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace-cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-line," at 9 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 8:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Hunt Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 9:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M. daily; 5:02, 10:15 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," 6:40 A. M., 4:25 and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:25, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:50, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:25, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 8:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt st. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

8:30 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:30 P. M.—Express for Washington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

H. F. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.	Arrive.
8:15 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead....	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.—Rockaway Express.....	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach.....	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.—Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach..	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach.....	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.—Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.—Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead...	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.—Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.—Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway....	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.—Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway...	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.—Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at.....	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 9th-st., Brooklyn.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW ROUTE TO BABYLON AND FIRE ISLAND

VIA

FLUSHING AND NORTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hunter's Point for above places at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2:30, 4, (express,) 5, (express,) 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Babylon at 6:20, 8:20, (express,) 8:30 10:32 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:40 P. M.

Time by express train, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Time by accommodation train, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Ferry boats leave foot of East 34th-st., New-York, fifteen minutes before train time, and leave James-slip, foot of Chambers-st., East River, thirty minutes before train time.

Trains leaving Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. connect with boats for Fire Island.

Trains leaving Babylon at 8:20 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. connect with boats from Fire Island.

Apr. 4, 1873. G. H. SELAH, Train Despatcher.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 8 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 8:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6:35, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The 1 o'clock train carries drawing-room cars and reaches Newport in seven hours and ten minutes.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent, Newport, R. I.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL

AND

SHELDON SPRINGS,

SHELDON, VERMONT,

Are situated eight (8) miles by railway east of St. Albans, Vt. St. Albans is reached by all the New-England, Canada, and United States Railroads. Sheldon Springs are 330 miles from New-York, due north; 286 miles from Boston, sixty miles from Montreal.

The following six advantages most precious to invalids and their friends are found here:

FIRST—A pure, mild, air, hardly any easterly winds at any season. One of the healthiest of places; no malaria, no fevers, no dysenteries, no fogs, no swamps, no mosquitoes. Pure granite water for all domestic purposes.

SECOND—One of the best and largest mineral and medicinal springs in the world, flowing 14,000 gallons daily.

THIRD—The finest set of hot, cool, and tepid mineral-water baths known anywhere.

FOURTH—A hotel, well furnished, well ventil

THE TWELFTH EXCURSION.

TO FAR ROCKAWAY.

NINETEEN HUNDRED CHILDREN VISIT THE OCEAN—A SUCCESSFUL RAILROAD TRIP.

At daybreak yesterday morning many boys and girls assembled at the foot of Grand street, New-York, to be in time for THE TIMES excursion to Rockaway. From that time until 7 A. M. they came from all quarters, and were formed by the Police and Manager in four lines along the shady sides of the long dock and streets. The girls were remarkable for their tidy appearance and cleanliness, which may be accounted for by the fact that they were children of the German residents of the Thirteenth Ward. They were very orderly, and were attended by their mothers up to the moment of starting—between 8 and 9 o'clock.

A special boat was furnished by Mr. Chappell, Superintendent of the Brooklyn ferry, and was brought across by him to the New-York side, where he saw the children march on board, headed by the Governor's Island Band. They numbered 1,913. Mr. Chappell also saw them safely across to South Seventh street, Williamsburg, up which they marched to Fourth street, after passing through which they stepped on board the train of fourteen cars in waiting for them. These had been furnished by Mr. Canfield, Superintendent of the South-side Railroad, at a reduction of $150. He likewise accompanied the train out and home.

The scene at the depot in Williamsburg before the cars left in the morning was very picturesque. The boys occupied the forward vehicles; the girls the last, and each car-load singing its own particular chorus, and, as the hats and ribbons of all were waved enthusiastically through the open windows to the hundreds of spectators crowding the sidewalks, the effect was inspiriting. The wildest and most prolonged cheers probably ever heard in the quiet streets of Williamsburg rang out as the locomotive's whistle sounded and the train moved slowly off for Far Rockaway. Songs succeeded them, and one grand chorus of "Down in the Coal Mines" made the good people throw up their windows and stare out upon the passers-by in amazement.

All the way down the road the enjoyment of the children was complete, and the time passed rapidly between the start and the distribution of the buttered rolls and milk, which disappeared in a marvelously brief period. Every place and point along the route afforded novelty to the little ones, who were especially delighted by seeing "real live" cows grazing peacefully in the fields. Women harvesting and farm hands at work were wonders most of the wayfarers knew of only by tradition. Therefore they were regarded with great interest, and criticised freely. Far Rockaway was reached while the children were calling each other's attention to what they had just seen. They could hardly credit their senses. There was the sea, with its passing coasters, and on its verge the great hotel, with its piazzas occupied by ladies with immense coal-scuttle straw hats, gazing at the new-comers.

The band alighted and struck up a quickstep, and as if by magic the sandy soil was black with children winding in solid column behind. The musicians marched directly to the Sea-side Hotel, around it to the plank road in front leading to the beach. The boys filed off to the left, the girls to the right, and before any one could say how the little fellows had got out of their clothes the waters on the left were in a commotion like that produced by the leaping and diving of a school of lively young porpoises. The guests at the hotel thronged the platform before the house, and were enraptured by the animated scene. Mr. Failing, the proprietor, having already given his grounds, also saw that boats were furnished to the police and watermen, who row outside the bathers to prevent accident likely to follow the adventurous efforts of the swimmers. The girls waded knee deep on their side. Few of them cared to bathe, although the location was in the still water on the inside beach.

While the excursionists were washing, the Magenta and Oceanus arrived from New-York with loads of passengers, who paused on the steam-boat dock to enjoy the unique spectacle. But the strains of the band summoned the little ones to terra firma, where, after rapidly robing, they found a lunch in the shape of sandwiches awaiting them. Mr. Punch, too, with his long-suffering spouse, had erected his booth in a grassy spot beneath some trees, and was prepared to entertain his young friends. They were carefully seated semicircularly immediately in front of the show-box, and witnessed the terrible deeds and encounters of Punch. Many of the smaller children wondered where the puppets and little house had come from. They had not been seen or heard on the cars; yet there they were. The young things peeped behind the curtain and hovered about the bag in which the performers were deposited at the close of the piece, in eager anticipation of being able to hear some whispered conversation between them.

But ice-cream was to be served out under a neighboring clump of trees, so the children were formed in line and marched thither. They received and devoured the luxury, and returned again to the haunts of Punch and Judy, who gave a second matinée. Meanwhile other sports were going on all over the ground. Children were playing tag around the bushes, and Mr. Failing sent parties of the girls out rowing and sailing in small boats and in the yachts Gretta, Capt. John Abrahams, and Butler, Capt. Wm. Holland. They had a fine breeze, and enjoyed themselves immensely. In the parlor of the Sea-side House another entertainment was afforded not only the children but the boarders. Clara Moseline, aged ten years, of No. 127 Clinton street, played the piano beautifully, and sang equally as well. The room was crowded by ladies and gentlemen, for whose amusement she executed brilliantly the wedding march from "The Prophet," Strauss' waltzes, selections from "Il Trovatore," "I Puritani," many polkas, and sang the "Mocking Bird" and many of Franz Abt's ballads. She played accurately, but entirely by ear. She was kept at the instrument three hours.

After a long and pleasant day's amusement, the special train having arrived, the children were put on board and brought to the stores above the depot at Williamsburg in safety. Before they left, however, they provided themselves with boughs, and when they alighted at Williamsburg displayed the leafy trophies, and bearing them aloft marched to the ferry-boat, which took them over to Grand street, New-York. There they were met by their parents, to whom they related the joys of the day, and most of them marched back to the Police Station in Delancey street with the band. Here they cheered their benefactors lustily, and were dismissed. There was only one case for the doctors—a little boy, who cut his foot with a piece of shell or glass. The rest came home happy and well. The Police who assisted in the management of the children were Capt. Heddon, Sergt. Rooney, Roundsman J. Smith and Officers Sheldon, Shellard, Hess, Reid, and Holman, from the Thirteenth Precinct, and Roundsman Meade, Officers Bendon, Traver, Cormack, Fisher, and McPherson, from the City Hall. The conductors who went out and returned with the special train, Messrs. L. Jay Lynch and J. L. Lewis, did all they could to make the children comfortable.

The following were the expenses incurred during the day:

[illegible]	$275 00
Band	65 00
Punch and Judy	10 00
Steward and waiters	41 00
Sugar	25 00
Steward's stores	18 40
Sandwiches and cake	175 25
Ice-cream	98 00
Milk	19 20
Ice	3 70
Medical stores	3 50
Cartage	8 50
Lemons	15 40
Extra help	8 50
Coffee	2 16
Citric acid	3 00
Printing	20 00
Petty cash	21 00
Total	$812 61

This makes the pro rata expense for each of the 1,913 children taken a little less than forty-nine cents.

A SEIZURE OF DIAMONDS.

The principal topic of conversation in the Seizure Department of the Custom-house yesterday was relative to the right of the Government to hold a lot of diamonds valued at $40,000, which were taken from Mr. N. Lancaster, of Chicago, who arrived by the City of Chester. The inspectors who made the seizure claim that Mr. Lancaster brought the diamonds to New-York with the intention of smuggling them into the country, while he claims that he had no intentions of the kind whatever. Mr. Lancaster will proceed to Washington at once to lay the case before the Treasury Department.

THE MONEY MARKET.

On Monday, the bears in the stock market threatened the "bulls" with tight money, and yesterday they put their threats into execution, although in a limited way. During the morning the rates for money on call ranged at from four to five per cent., but in the afternoon, under a sudden tightning of the screws on the part of the bears, seven per cent. was asked and obtained. This lasted but a short time, for under liberal offerings on the part of multifarious lenders, the rates fell to three per cent., at which plenty of money was loaned. The temporary stringency occasioned considerable excitement among the stock brokers, and even the quick relaxation in the rate from seven to three per cent., did not seem to restore general confidence in the market.

EAST-SIDE GAMBLING-DENS.

FIVE WELL-KNOWN GAMBLERS BEFORE THE MAYOR—THEY ARE DISCHARGED ON THEIR OWN RECOGNIZAFCES.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Anna Whitestone, whose husband lost $1,000 at games of faro in various dens on Chatham street and the Bowery, appeared at the Mayor's office and awaited the arrival of the gamblers implicated in the charge. As stated in Tuesday's TIMES, the Mayor had issued warrants for the arrest of five persons, namely, Remsen McManus and Michael Tevills, of No. 102 Chatham street; Latham Jones and Cornelius Giller, of No. 51 Bowery, and Samuel Strauss, alias "Mose," of No. 104 Chatham street. All the parties were arrested by Capt. Leary, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and brought before the Mayor. As he entered the office, Remsen McManus bowed courteously to the Chief Magistrate, an act at which all his associates smiled. Mrs. Whitstone, who seemed to be comparatively destitute, anxiously watched the proceedings, as if expecting that the examination would result in having the money refunded. When the case was called, the prisoners formed a semi-circle, and each answered to his name. Samuel Strauss denied that he was known by the alias of "Mose." The parties having been arraigned, Mr. Wilder, the Mayor's Private Secretary, read the following affidavit:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Henry Whitestone, residing at No. 28 Bowery, being duly sworn, deposes and says that, on July 8, 1873, he married Anna Strauss, before Hon. Justice Shandley; that at divers times before such marriage he obtained from Anna various sums of money, amounting in all to $700, besides a gold watch and chain, a locket, and one amethyst ring, which he sold to George Stevens, a gambler, at the corner of Broome street and Bowery; that the above sum of money and articles of jewelry were intrusted to him by Anna for the purpose of being invested in some profitable business, but that, nevertheless, he lost the same in gambling, having been induced to risk it at play by certain evil companions; that he lost the same as follows: At the gambling-house of George Hall and Michael Nevills, No. 51 Bowery, on or about July 15, he lost the sum of $200, Dominick dealing the cards, and Jones keeping the look-out; that on divers previous occasions the deponent lost at the same house about $800. And deponent says that the said Hall has an interest in the gambling-house at No. 27½ Chrystie street; and that, on July 13, the deponent lost at that house $150, at the game of faro; that the house was then kept by Billy Coleman; that Johnny Williams dealt the cards, and that after deponent had lost his money he was driven out of the house with violence and threats against his life. On the corner of Broome street and Bowery is a gambling-house kept by Charley Rose, at which place deponent, on July 22, lost $175 at the game of faro, and that after he had lost the money Rose ordered the dealer to make but one more deal. At No. 43 Bowery is a faro-table kept by Gus Robbins and Jim McLeod, where the deponent lost about $150, a man called "Soldier" dealing the cards. Deponent lost about $50 at the game of faro kept at No. 102 Chatham street by Bill Lovell and Rem McManus, who dealt the cards. Said last occurrence took place in the month of June of said year. And deponent further says that at No. 104 Chatham street, known as No. 90, a faro-table is kept by one "Mose;" and that deponent did there lose on one occasion, in the month of July of said year, the sum of $50, on which occasion one Sam Strauss dealt the cards.
HENRY WHITESTONE.
Sworn to before me, this 25th day of July, 1873.
(Signed,) WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

After this affidavit had been read the Mayor asked if Henry Whitestone, the complainant, was present, and being answered in the negative, a brief pause ensued.

The Mayor then turned toward the prisoners and said:

"What have you to say to this charge?"

Remsen McManus—I'll tell what I know about this case. The fellow who made the complaint is only a "steerer." He ropes men in and gets them to play skin games.

Mayor Havemeyer—The question is, did he lose his money in your houses at faro games?

Remsen McManns—He lost no money in my house. I'd put such a fellow as him out at once. He is nothing more than a roper in.

Mayor Havemeyer—That does not mitigate the offense. What I have to decide is whether he lost his money at faro in your houses, but he is not here now, and I suppose we must adjourn the case.

Remsen McManus, (bowing)—I suppose your Honor will allow us to go on our own recognizances?

Mayor Havemeyer—I guess not. We can't do business in that way.

The Mayor, however, after consulting with Capt. Leary, allowed the prisoners to go on their own recognizances, saying that he would hold the Police Captain responsible for their appearance to-day at 3 o'clock.

All the parties then left the office.

THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

The Department of Buildings has been reorganized by its division into four bureaus, to go into effect retrospectively after the 20th inst. The Bureau of Construction and Alteration will embrace all matters in relation to the construction, erection, alteration, and repairs of buildings; also all matters relative to the construction of wooden structures, awnings, signs, bay-windows, &c. The officers in charge of the bureau will be the deputy superintendent, four general inspectors, all the district inspectors, and four clerks. The Bureau of Violations and of Unsafe Buildings and Complaints will embrace all matters relative to unsafe buildings and violations of the law, and the reception of complaints from the public. This bureau will be in charge of General Inspector Owen, with one other general inspector, all the district inspectors, two clerks, and two messengers. The Bureau of Ironwork, will embrace all matters relative to fire-escapes and iron-work in buildings, and the testing of the same. This bureau will be in charge of Inspector P. H. Jackson, with five assistants, two clerks, and a messenger. The Bureau of Theatres, Hotels, School-houses, &c., will embrace all matters relative to the survey and examination of theatres, hotels, and school-houses. It will be under Inspector J. Clark Wheeler, with two assistants.

AUDITING COUNTY CLAIMS.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Robinson, Ex-Mayor Hall applied for a writ of mandamus to compel Controller Green to pay to Martin B. Brown about $4,000, claimed to be due for stationery, &c., furnished under authority of the Board of Supervisors. The bill was examined and audited by the Board of Supervisors, and ordered to be paid. Subsequently County Auditor Earle assumed the right to reduce the amount of the bill to the extent of $66, alleged overcharges, and also threw out an item of about $200 as having been improperly allowed. The same question was raised in this case as is now pending a determination in several other cases, whether the audit of the Supervisors is final as to the validity of the claim and the amount charged, or whether in this respect the County Auditor or Controller can in effect reaudit the bills by reducing the amount if they deem the charges exorbitant. It was contended on behalf of the Controller that he and the Auditor had such power, while on the part of the claimant it was urged that the extent of the Auditor's duty in the matter was to see that the gross amount of the vouchers did not exceed the amount authorized to be paid by the resolution of the Board of Supervisors. Judge Robinson reserved his decision.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday for the purpose of considering certain proposals with relation to the repairs of the public schools. The President, Mr. Neilson, occupied the chair. On the recommendation of the Finance Committee the following awards for painting and repairs of the schools were confirmed: Primary School No. 34, $5,340; Schools Nos. 23 and 24, and Nos. 2 and 8, $4,286; Schools Nos. 20 and 42, $3,914; Nos. 35 and 55, $2,543, and the award of the contract for altering and building new Primary School No. 21, $1,950. The Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN ANNEXATION.

The various committees appointed by the Commissioners on consolidating the City of Brooklyn and the county towns have prepared their reports on the establishment of the Departments of City Works, Public Parks, laws, fire, local improvements, public instruction, taxes and assessments. On the Municipal government, the committee reported that the legislative power should be vested in a Common Council, to consist of thirty-two members, each ward to be represented by one Alderman. The Aldermanic districts are to be redivided after the return of the State enumeration; the Aldermen to be elected for two years, but to receive no compensation. The Mayor is to exercise the veto power according to the charter. All the reports are to be brought before a committee of the whole to-day for confirmation.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, the argument on the motion of Mr. Charles O'Conor for an extra allowance of five per cent. on the amount claimed in the Jumel will case was called for hearing. The amount involved is $700,000, but in the application of Mr. Sawyer, who opposed the motion, the discussion was adjourned until to-day. The bankruptcy calendar was called, but the majority of the cases were postponed until the September term.... The following unclaimed goods were condemned, yesterday, in the United States District Court: A quantity of black silk laces and a quantity of black silk, ninety dozen kid gloves, and thirty-six crates of crockery ware, marked "E. R. & Co."

MONMOUTH PARK.

THE SECOND DAY'S RACES.

A BRIGHT DAY AND FAIR SPORT—STONEHENGE, BUSINESS, AND UTICA THE WINNERS.

Yesterday was the second day of the extra meeting of the Monmouth Park Association, and finer weather for turf sport could not have been desired, notwithstanding that "Old Probabilities" prognosticated a day of cloud and rain. A refreshing breeze tempered the heat of the sun, and a bracing electrical atmosphere tended greatly to enhance the pleasures of the day. Although the programme furnished nothing to excite the enthusiasm of the public in general, there was a large number of people present on the grand stand and a fine show of elegant equipages, the Branch, of course, sending a large delegation, surrounded by all the pomp and circumstance of its wealthy residents. There were three races offered to furnish the day's amusement, the first of which was the Cottagers' Cup, for three-year olds; a dash of a mile and a half. It happened that the Cottagers' Cup turned out to be a silver pitcher, elegantly chased, and presented by Mr. John Hoey, and was very generally admired. It was won by Mr. Withers' imp. colt Stonehenge, who on this occasion scored his first victory. The second race was an improvised one of mile heats, to fill the void occasioned by the failure of the two-mile-heat purse. This was won easily by Utica, and the third event, a selling race for all ages, was captured by Business, but this victory cost his owner dear, as he was entered to be sold for $700, and after the race, according to the conditions, Dr. Underwood offered the horse for competition. The price was run up to $1,280, at which figure Mr. Donohue bought him in. Thus he won a purse of $500, and paid $580 for the privilege of winning it. As the surplus over the selling price goes to the second horse, the anomaly was presented of the losing horse bringing home more money than the winner. The track was in admirable order, but, as before said, the racing was mediocre in character, and the time slow. The details are given below.

THE COTTAGERS' CUP.

Inaugurating the proceedings of the day was the contest for the Cottagers' Cup offered for three-year olds, winners excluded, and an allowance of 5 pounds for those beaten once; twice, 7 pounds, and three times, 10 pounds; a dash of a mile and a half. For this there were three entries, in J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Warlike, by War Dance, dam by Captain Beard; D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. Stonehenge, by Blair Athol, out of Coimbra, by Kingston, and J. W. Hunt Reynolds' b. c. Whisper, by Planet, out of Mattie Gross. As the three had each been beaten three times, they carried equal weights. The betting was very spirited between Whisper and Stonehenge, the former being the favorite at first, but anon the tide turned in favor of the imported colt, and his running certainly justified the confidence placed in him. This was the first victory achieved by Mr. Withers with his imported stock. The following are the quotations:

Stonehenge	$200	$300	$200
Whisper	165	285	195
Warlike	75	120	100
Total	$440	$705	$495

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a half they were started from the half-mile pole, and when the drum tapped Stonehenge was off two lengths before Warlike, and Whisper last. As they came round the lower turn Warlike immediately set out to make the running, and rushed past Stonehenge leading him six lengths, Stonehenge being two lengths in advance of Whisper. In this manner they passed the three-quarter pole, but in coming up the homestretch Stonehenge began to close upon Warlike, and Whisper got up a little closer. When they came past the stand Warlike was three lengths ahead of Stonehenge, who was a length in advance of Whisper. As they went off round the turn Stonehenge moved up and was soon at the saddle-girth of Warlike, and Whisper fell two lengths behind. A little further on Stonehenge rushed ahead and soon left Warlike at his tail, and Whisper two lengths behind. As they approached the quarter-pole Whisper suddenly closed upon Warlike, and was soon lapping his quarter, while the pair ran for some distance at a faster pace, endeavoring to overtake Stonehenge, but the latter got further away, and when he passed the quarter-pole he was two lengths in advance of the other two, who were now on pretty even terms. As they went along the backstretch Warlike gave way for a moment, and fell back to the tail of Whisper, but he soon recovered the lost ground, and lapped Warlike at the saddle-girth. When they passed the half-mile pole Stonehenge was a length in the lead, Whisper second, still lapped by Warlike. Coming round the lower turn Warlike reached the head of Whisper, and finally getting the second place at the three-quarter pole, Stonehenge finding it an easy matter to keep his position a length in front. As they came up the homestretch Warlike made a final effort, and managed to get his head at the shoulder of Stonehenge, while Whisper fell back beaten. Stonehenge, however, soon shook off his competitor, and won the race easily by two lengths, in 2:44½. Whisper was five lengths in the rear.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Cottagers' Cup, a valuable piece of plate presented by Mr. John Hoey, with $600 added, for three-year olds (winners excluded;) those beaten once allowed 5 pounds, twice 7 pounds, three times 10 pounds; one mile and a half.

D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. Stonehenge, by Blair Athol, out of Coimbra, by Kingston.... 1
J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Warlike, by War Dance, dam by Captain Beard.... 2
J. W. H. Reynolds' b. c. Whisper, by Planet, out of Mattie Gross.... 3
Time—2:44½.

THE SELLING RACE.

The second event of the day was a selling race for all ages, the winner to be sold for $1,000, and the usual allowances, if entered, to be sold at a lower figure. This style of race is very popular with the owners of horses, as it gives them an opportunity of handicapping them as they may desire, thus giving a third-class animal a chance of winning a race and paying for his keep. It is often the case, however, that entering a fair horse for a race of this kind does not work well, and becomes a losing operation. The owner of Business found this out to his cost. The entries for this race were Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Business, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, by Oliver; W. R. Babcock's b. f. Hattie O'Neil, 4 years, by Bay Dick, dam by imp. Scythian; Thomas Jones' b. f., 3 years, by Beacon, out of Maiden; John Boughrum's b. g. St. Patrick, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Slasher Barbarity mare; also blk. g. Gerald, aged, by imp. Mickey Free, out of Rosette; also ch. c. Camden, 5 years, by Bulletin, dam by imp. Leviathan; John F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatly, 4 years, by War Dance, dam by imp. Glencoe, and D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. Minstrel, by Marsyas, out of Marchioness. Of this lot, the knowing ones settled it among themselves that the race lay between Business and Wheatly, and they alternated as first favorites. On Monday night Business had the call, and retained the front position until the race was called, when the Long Branch brigade backed Wheatly so strong that he ruled the favorite at the following figures:

Wheatly	$250	$270	$370
Business	260	240	290
Gerald, Camden, St. Patrick, (Boughrum's entries.)	135	135	150
Minstrel	165	115	145
Beacon filly, Hattie O'Neil,	65	70	100
Total	$875	$830	$1,055

THE RACE.

They were brought together at the three-quarter pole, and with a little delay they were sent away to a fair start, Business being slightly in the lead, Hattie O'Neil second, the others all in a bunch. As they came up the homestretch they were all close together and presented a beautiful sight. When they came past the stand Hattie O'Neil was leading Business half a length, Minstrel being at the tail of the latter, lapped by the Beacon filly, Wheatly fifth, and Boughrum's three bringing up the rear. As they went round the turn Hattie O'Neil went a length in front of Business, who was lapped at the quarter by Minstrel, Wheatly going up to the fourth place ahead of the Beacon filly. Hattie O'Neil was allowed to do her best, having her head free, and when she passed the quarter-pole she was two lengths in advance of Minstrel, who had rushed up to the second place, and leading Business by three-quarters of a length, Wheatly being fourth, Beacon filly fifth, and the three Boughrum representatives still guarding the rear. As they went along the backstretch Wheatly made play, and soon passed Minstrel, who had again fallen behind Business, and then assumed the second place, the latter falling back, apparently for a brush. When they passed the half-mile pole Business and Wheatly were closing rapidly on Hattie O'Neil, and came on even terms with her. Coming round the lower turn the three ran together, but finally Hattie O'Neil fell back, and a lively brush ensued between Business and Wheatly, the former showing his head in front; and when they passed the three-quarter pole there was much excitement. As they turned into the homestretch Gerald came up from the rear and challenged Hattie for the third honors, but in the meantime Wheatly and Business had all their competitors hors de combat, and had the battle to themselves. Wheatly looked as if he would be the victor, and the hopes of his backers rose as he forged slightly in front, under the influence of the whip. His advantage was of short duration, however, for he began to tire, and Business was again on even terms with him. It was a moment of intense interest to the backers of each horse as they approached the goal. It was soon decided, however, for Business, having another link of speed to let out, dashed to the front and won the race by half a length. Gerald was third, three lengths behind; Hattie O'Neil fourth, Minstrel fifth, Camden sixth, Beacon filly seventh, and St. Patrick eighth.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Selling race for all ages; purse, $500; the winner to be sold for $1,000; if entered to be sold for $700, allowed 5 pounds; for $500, 10 pounds; for $300, 14 pounds; any surplus over stated selling price to go to second horse; one mile and a quarter.

Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Business, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, 105 pounds.... 1
Jno. F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatly, 4 years, by War Dance, dam by Glencoe, 94 pounds.... 2
Jno. Boughrum's b. g. Gerald, aged, by imp. Mickey Free, out of Rosette, 100 pounds.... 3
W. R. Babcock's b. f. Hattie O'Neil, 4 years, by Bay Dick, dam by imp. Scythian, 91 pounds.... 4
D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. Minstrel, 3 years, by Marsyas, out of Marchioness, 80 pounds.... 5
Jno. Boughrum's ch. h. Camden, 5 years, by Bulletin, dam by imp. Leviathan, 100 pounds.... 6
Thos. Jones' b. f., 3 years, by Beacon, dam Maiden, 82 pounds.... 7
Jno. Boughrum's b. g. St. Patrick, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Barbarity mare, 90 pounds.... 8
Time—2:14½.

THE MILE HEATS.

The concluding affair was a mile-heat race for all ages, which had been made up to fill in the day's sport, in consequence of the failure of the two-mile-heat race to fill with the requisite number of entries. There were but three entries, and these were Mr. F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, by imp. Knight of St. George; R. W. Walden's b. c. Utica, 3 years, by Lexington, out of Kitty Clark, by imp. Glencoe; and A. C. Franklin's b. c. Gorlitza, 4 years, by Lexingtod, out of Scottische, by imp. Albion. Gorlitza was selected as the most likely winner of the race, but why this was so could not be imagined by the "deep thinkers," who could not see what Gorlitza had done during his turf career to warrant his being a favorite over two such speedy competitors as Utica and Mary Constant. The following quotations will show the estimation in which each of the contestants was held just previous to the start:

Gorlitza	$770	$380	$800
Utica	560	320	605
Mary Constant	400	280	450
Total	$1,730	$980	$1,855

THE RACE.

FIRST HEAT.—After breaking away twice they were sent on their road with Gorlitza in the lead, Mary Constant second, and Utica third. When they began to go round the turn Mary rushed to the front, while Gorlitza fell back to the rear. She was soon two lengths ahead of Utica, who was half that distance before Gorlitz. As they neared the quarter-pole Gorlitza went up to and lapped Utica's quarter, and the pair closed the length of daylight between them and Mary. Thus, when they passed the quarter-pole, Mary was but a length in front of them. As they went along the backstretch Gorlitza fell away again, while Mary was forcing the pace as much as possible, which, however, was not very fast. When they reached the half-mile pole Mary was two lengths ahead of Utica, who was the same distance before Gorlitza. On coming round the lower turn Mary got two open lengths away from Utica, and she was looked upon as the sure winner of the heat, Gorlitza, in the meantime, falling further back. As they came nearer the three-quarter pole Mary began to feel the effects of the race, and Utica, without effort, began closing upon her, Gorlitza now being about five lengths in the rear. As they turned into the homestretch Mary had a length the best of it on the inside, but Utica soon passed her and won the heat in the easiest manner by four lengths in 1:48¼. Gorlitza was six lengths behind Mary. Utica now, became as much the favorite as Gorlitza was before the race, and the following three pools were sold:

Utica	$200	$925	$900
Gorlitza	120	305	250
Mary Constant	30	160	75
Total	$350	$1,390	$1,225

SECOND HEAT.—Utica was quickest on his legs, and was away first, Mary Constant second, and Gorlitza third, two lengths behind. As they went round the turn, however, Gorlitza speedily made up his lost ground, and lapped Mary Constant, while in the meantime Utica showed the way by a length. When they passed the quarter-pole Utica was still a length in front, Gorlitza now being in the second place, half a length before Mary. As they went down the backstretch they began to "get thick," and the trio were lapping each other, presenting a beautiful picture as they traveled toward the half-mile pole. When they neared that point, however, they parted company, and were soon traveling in Indian file. On passing it, Utica was a length in advance of Gorlitza, who was three lengths ahead of Mary. They traveled in this fashion round the lower turn to the head of the homestretch, where Utica left his followers, and won the race in the hollowest manner by three lengths in 1:51½. Gorlitza was second, three lengths away from Mary.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $450, for all ages; $200 to the first, $100 to second, and $50 to third horse; three or more to start; mile heats.

R. W. Walden's b. c. Utica, 3 years, by Lexington, out of Kitty Clark, 90 pounds.... 1 1
A. C. Franklin's b. c. Gorlitza, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Schottische, 108 pounds.... 3 2
John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, 87 pounds.... 2 3
Time—1:48¼, 1:51½.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

The races to-day will bring the season to a close, and as there are four races on the programme, and among them a hurdle race, there will doubtless be a great attendance. The hurdle race is to inaugurate the day's sport. It is a handicap for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles, and the contestants will be J. G. K. Lawrence's ch. h. Village Blacksmith, aged, 144 pounds; John Boughrum's ch. g. Revenge, aged, 140 pounds; and Jno. F. Chamberlin's b. c. Impecunious, 5 years, 130 pounds. The second affair will be the Jersey Jockey Club Handicap, of two and a quarter miles, in which the following four are engaged, viz.: John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, 3 years, 78 pounds; also ch. c. Wheatly, 4 years, 101 pounds; John Coffee's gr. c. by Lightning, 83 pounds, and S. D. Bruce's ch. c. Galway, 3 years, 87 pounds. For the third race, mile heats for all ages, there are Utica, 3 years, 90 pounds; Warlike, 3 years, 83 pounds; Hattie O'Neil, 4 years, 105 pounds, and Camden, 5 years, 112 pounds. To finish up with, there is a Consolation Purse, a mile and a half, for beaten horses, in which the following seven are entered: Gerald, aged, 101 pounds; St. Patrick, 4 years, 98 pounds; Mary Constant, 3 years, 77 pounds; Wheatly, 4 years, 98 pounds; Warlike, 3 years, 83 pounds; Whisper, 3 years, 83 pounds; Shylock, 4 years, 101 pounds. Pools were sold in these races on board the Plymouth Rock while on the way to the City. The betting was lively at the following rates:

MILE HEATS.

Utica	$160	$105	$60	$50
Warlike	85	60	36	40
Hattie O'Neil	26	18	11	10
Camden	22	13	10	10
Total	$293	$196	$117	$110

JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP.

Coffee's colt	$40	$50	$60
Galway	28	29	42
Mary Constant, Wheatly,	10	30	25
Total	$78	$109	$127

HURDLE RACE.

Village Blacksmith	$40	$40	$40	$30
Revenge	22	21	20	18
Impecunious	10	10	9	10
Total	$72	$71	$69	$58

No pools were sold on the Consolation Purse.

THE LOUISIANA DELEGATION.

The delegation of colored gentlemen representing the citizens and tax-payers of Louisiana, whose arrival in this City was reported in the TIMES, called at the Custom-house yesterday afternoon to see Collector Arthur, and other prominent Republicans and officials, informally, to obtain advice and assistance in the prosecution of the purpose which brought them North. The Committee consisted of Gen. T. Morris Chester, Hon. J. Henri Burch, Hon. Alexander J. Barber, and Hon. J. H. Ingraham, State Senators, and Hon. J. Ross Stewart, member of the House of Representatives. There were present at the interview, Collector Arthur, Naval Officer Laflin, Surveyor Sharpe, and Deputy Collector Lydecker. Gen. Chester acted as spokesman for the Committee. He explained that they had been chosen at a convention called for the purpose, to visit New-York and other cities in the North, for the purpose of explaining the true condition of affairs in Louisiana, there having been much misrepresentation concerning the political struggles in that State. They had such abiding confidence in the good sense of the people of the North that they were satisfied that the present State Government of Louisiana would be upheld when the true condition of affairs was understood. The present State officers had been supported by the United States Supreme Court, and even by what was locally regarded as still higher authority—the State Supreme Court appointed by Warmoth in 1868. The delegation was well received by the officials, and although no speeches were made in reply, it was understood that interest and sympathy had been aroused, and that the leading Republicans in the City will probably aid the delegates in calling public meetings, at which addresses will be delivered by the Louisianians upon the condition of their State. The delegation confidently expect to hold meetings for this purpose in this and other cities, and Mr. Burch will visit New-Haven to-morrow, and Mr. Ingraham Hartford, to make arrangements for meetings there. An important part of the mission of the Committee is to give a true showing of the finances of the State, and with this intention they expect to visit prominent bankers and capitalists in Wall street. One of the Committee told the reporter that their financial affairs were not nearly so bad as had been represented. The State Government, he said, had reduced the State debt over $300,000 this year, and they were contesting the legality of $6,210,000 of the debt contracted by Warmoth, in which, if they are sustained, as they expect to be, they will be able to reduce the taxes by one per cent. The delegates are all highly respectable and intelligent men, and are sanguine of accomplishing their mission.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS FROM SING SING.

Balfe, the convict who escaped from the Sing Sing Prison on Monday afternoon, was recaptured at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Officer Robert Andrews observed a dark object floating upon the water north of the prison, and on examination discovered that it was the escaping convict swimming for his liberty. He was recaptured and returned to the prison. The people of Sing Sing were excited yesterday over the escape of two other convicts from the cabinet-shop of the prison. They were first missed at about 8 o'clock on Monday evening. Capt. Cronk had been loading his sloop with stones at the prison wharf during the day, and they were supposed to have stowed themselves away upon her. The sloop was overhauled at Tarrytown, on her way to New-York, but a search for the missing convicts failed to reveal them. She will be searched upon reaching New-York. The names of the missing prisoners are John Clarke, sentenced in 1871 to five years' imprisonment for grand larceny, and one Van Houten, sentenced in 1872, for a like offense, to State Prison for four years.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Gov. Dix paid a visit to Collector Arthur, at the New-York Custom-house, yesterday.

It is said that the San Francisco Cadets are to be received by Mayor Havemeyer to-day.

The claim of Judge Fowler, amounting to $11,189 85, was paid, yesterday, by Controller Green.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was postponed until next Tuesday, in consequence of the absence of a quorum yesterday.

The names of 100 Grand Jurors to serve in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, were drawn, yesterday, in the presence of Judge Davis. The jurors will meet on Thursday next.

Argument in the case of the Harlem church litigation, already noticed in THE TIMES, was concluded before Judge Sedgwick, in Superior Court, Chambers, yesterday, and decision reserved.

The recent discoveries of oil in the Butler County, Penn., region have obliged the Directors of the Chenango and Allestown Railroad to double their present number of oil-cars to accommodate the increasing traffic.

Gov. Dix called upon Mayor Havemeyer, yesterday, and remained with him some time. Fire Commissioner Hatch also had an interview with the Mayor. Thurlow Weed subsequently called, but the Mayor was absent at dinner.

The repairs to the roof of the Greenwich street bonded warehouse were completed yesterday, and the upper floor is now ready for the reception of goods. The receipts for the past eleven days at the warehouse were 11,859 packages of goods, and the deliveries 6,763.

Ex-Sheriff Kelly has returned from Europe, and has been welcomed by his friends, including most of the members of Tammany Hall. He scouts the notion of a fusion with Apollo Hall, and thinks the Democracy, under the leadership of Tammany, will sweep the City and State at the Fall elections.

The Committee of Park Commissioners on Appointments will probably report at the next meeting of the Board the result of their examinations yesterday. They had the various officers before them at head-quarters, having completed their investigation in the parks on Monday.

The Gas Committee, consisting of the Mayor, the Controller, and the Commissioner of Public Works, held an informal session, yesterday, when the letter of the President of the Metropolitan Gas Works relative to the introduction of meters into the street lamps was read. The letter has already been published, and no action was taken upon it. The total number of lamps for which contracts are to be awarded is 18,910.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: From arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent, and interest, $7,254 18; market rents and fees, $1,150 85; street openings and improvements and interest, $1,351 70; Croton water rents and penalties, $2,072 35; house rent in the City parks, $115 33; licenses, $46 75; fees from First Judicial District Court, $44 50; total, $12,035 66.

BROOKLYN.

Manuel Grace, aged thirty-three years, was yesterday held on the charge of stealing $125 worth of rope from the boats of George Hallock and Joshua Courtney, lying at the Atlantic Dock Basin.

The United States Marshal yesterday attached the brig Uncle Sam, formerly the Venezuelan brig Sam, for violation of the Revenue Laws, by using a false register certificate. The brig is at the Atlantic Dock.

A fire occurred late on Monday evening at No. 88 Quay street, Greenpoint, caused by an upset kerosene lamp igniting a straw bed. Wm. McCutcheon was badly burned on the head and leg, and had to be removed to the Fourth Street Hospital.

The stage Metropolitan, with the J. O. Bryan Chowder Party, going to Sheep's-head Bay, was run against by a horse and wagon in Washington avenue. R. Ahrhart, the driver, of Graham avenue, near Moore, was knocked off and seriously injured. He was taken home.

Roundsman Hamilton, of the Sixth Precinct, with a squad of men, on Monday night made a raid on the liquor-store of Frederick Frank, corner of Broadway and Boerum streets, and found nine colored men gambling. The whole party, with the proprietor, were arrested.

An application was yesterday made before Judge Neilson for the release of Dr. King, charged with the murder of Mrs. Ann Casey, of No. 16 Clinton avenue, by malpractice, in July last. His counsel wished him released on his own recognizance, while the opposing counsel suggested a bond for $2,000. Judge Neilson reserved his decision.

LONG ISLAND.

Work on the new City Court-house is to be commenced next week.

The first annual private picnic of the Amity Union Social Club was held yesterday at Schwalenberg's.

John and Henry Hewke, night scavengers, were arrested yesterday for depositing night-soil on a field in close proximity to Jackson avenue.

Eight candidates for Principal of Third Ward School appeared before the School Commissioners, last night. No selection has yet been made.

Yesterday morning, James Dooley and Frank Ryan, of Greenpoint, fought a prize-fight for $25 a side. Twenty rounds were fought, Dooley winning without a scratch.

William O'Brien, James Murphy, and Edward Blake were bought before Recorder Parcells yesterday, on the charge of till-tapping, and were held for further examination. O'Brien pleaded guilty.

The Common Council of Long Island City, sitting as a Committee of the Whole for the investigation of the affairs of the Water Board, met yesterday at Dutch Kills, Alderman Hunter in the chair. Counsel for the Committee made a motion for an attachment in the Supreme Court, compelling attendance of parties who had failed to appear on being subpœnaed.

Coroner Baylis held an inquest on Monday evening upon the body of the man found dead on the track of the South-side Railroad, near Unqua Station. It appeared that the man was run over by an extra eastward-bound train on Sunday evening. The body was mangled almost beyond recognition, and was not identified. The impression was, however, that the man had been an inmate of some of the island alms-houses, and was probably half demented. He had on a decent coat and vest, but the rest of his apparel was very rough, and he had on only one shoe—the other foot being bare. He was apparently a German. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts as known.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Coroner Weeks held an inquest at King's Bridge, on Monday, upon the body of Patrick Casey, who was accidentally drowned in Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Verdict accordingly.

A barn on the farm owned by Mr. William Seton, and occupied by Barney Sheridan, in the town of West Chester, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday night. About $1,500 worth of hay was stored in the barn, and the buildings destroyed were estimated to be worth upward of $5,000.

Mr. John Haight, an old resident of Mount Vernon, while engaged in digging a well at Central Mount Vernon, on Monday, the earth caved in and he was completely buried alive. Coroner Weeks held an inquest in the case, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the foregoing facts.

STATEN ISLAND.

There are at present two steamers, five brigs, and one schooner from Southern ports at the Upper Quarantine anchorage, discharging cargoes into lighters, not being permitted to come up to the City.

Yesterday Felix Fox, of Stapleton, while drunk, was pushed out of No. 7 Engine-house, and fatally injured. Frederick Perkins, the assailant, was locked up, and several witnesses were held.

Yesterday James Havican and John Hanse, Captains of sand sloops, were arrested by Officers Mills and Silvey on charges of malicious mischief in loading their vessels with sand from the south beach, near New-Creek Shoals, without paying for the sand.

NEW-JERSEY.

The seventh annual Sunday-school Convention will be held in Wigwam Grove, Jamesburg, Middlesex County, to-day.

The watch factory at Marion is running half time. There are over a million dollars' worth of unfinished movements now on hand.

Dr. Adelphi, the foreman of the Coroner's jury in the Carl Kustner case, in Hoboken, has notified the jury that he expects important testimony from Germany in a few days.

The Lawrence and Roseville street schools, in Newark, will be opened on Monday next. They are the finest schools in the city, cost $50,000 each, and will accommodate 800 pupils each.

The activity of the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Newark has created considerable excitement, and the aggrieved parties threaten to carry the matter to the Supreme Court.

The Gentlemen's Trot at Waverley will take place to-morrow. The horses H. G. Cook and Lady Brisbin are the favorites. Brandy, who was counted out, owing to his condition, has overcome his difficulties, and will trot.

The boundary line between Camden and Burlington Counties has been surveyed by order of the Camden County Freeholders, and several thousand dollars' worth of property formerly paying taxes in Burlington County will be assessed in Camden County.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Canada, from Liverpool.—Prof. Fowler and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy, F. Cavanagh, Rev. J. J. Daly, Thos. Fox, Thad. A. Neely, Dr. Chas. G. Estabrook, John Carmichall, Jas. R. Millen, W. Mackley, Mr. and Mrs. Wales and infant, Willie, and Harry Wales, Misses Nellie and Edith Wales, Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, G. G. Guilltamette, Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, Mlle. Lolo, Wm. De Glorian, Edwin De Glorian, James Bellerd, Austin Hewitt, John Macklin, Anthony Ware, E. A. Atkinson, Wm. F. Pros er, J. B. Adger, Jr., Chris. Beatham, Geo. Beatham, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ware, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ferguson, Arthur Grablum, John Powers, Alex. Nicoll, James M. Reed, H. D. Webber, Wm. J. Thompson, William Turner, Francis J. Obert, P. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leedham, Mrs. Louise Madden, John J. Maddon, Fred. Fisher, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Misses Julia, Lucy and Mary Green, Nathan Green, Mrs. Emma Wright, Mrs. Lydia S. Webb, Louis H. Couter, Miss Eliza Keating, F. Humblot, Miss Mary Keatting, Mrs. M. R. O'Donnell, Miss Kate O'Donnell, Miss Ida S. Dickenson, Henry Keenan, Chas. H. Chandler, Dr. J. B. Tyler, Thos. Young, Miss Eliza S. Mackie, Mrs. L. O. Sullivan, Mrs. Mary McGovern, Miss Jennie Leslie, Miss Martha Reid, and 438 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Italia, from Glasgow.—James Hill, Miss J. Campbell, Mrs. E. Sheen, Miss M. A. Sheen, Miss Adelaid Sheen, Prof. R. D. Ames, Mrs. John Guild, Judson S. Corbin, Mrs. Fanny Hinks, Miss Alice Hinks, Miss Fanny Hinks, James Borland, John Wyllie, Thos. Buchanan, George Hewell, George Murison, James M. Stewart and lady, W. Orr, George W. Lawrence, Miss Mary Lawrence, Peter Neilson and lady, Miss Sarah Richmond, Wm. Leck, Mrs. Fred. Scott, Wm. Smith, J. E. Wood, A. Terwilliger, Wm. Fairchild, Charles A. Parker, Parker S. Carr, Miss R. L. Hawkins, Miss H. H. Edwards, Miss H. Stoneard, Miss S. M. Briese, Miss W. J. Le Fevre, Miss Eliza C. Le Fevre, Miss P. A. Wood, Miss Julia Brackett, Miss Mary Greigg, Miss P. Speakman, Mrs. H. L. Fairchild, Miss J. Gilford, Miss C. A. Blood, Miss J. A. Sexton, Miss Mary C. Lane, Prof. J. L. Stone, Miss Grace Wood, J. H. Thompson, J. W. Barnard, Wm. H. Odell, C. O. Tichenor, Rev. A. Spor and lady, G. F. Shilling, D. C. Lyle, Thos. Fleming, Rev. Ben. T. Philips, Rev. John McGrath, Robert Malone, Jos. Malone, Peter Malone, John Clark, Mrs. M. Simpson, Mr. Vooster, Miss Schott.

In steam-ship City of Limerick, from Liverpool.—Emily Bellchamber, Louise Brown, Martha Bowden, Fannie Montague, Sarah Clegg, Ida Schenck, Miss Malyon, Jas. Delaney and wife, Charles Alderton, Thomas Alderton, Harry Alderton, Joseph Thompson, Martin Grace, Michael Kenny, W. B. Vanderpool, E. Bickford, wife, and two daughters, Mr. Tigden, John Baynes, wife, and daughter, Rev. Pat. McNamara, Rev. Pat. Lynch, Rev. L. Breslin, Rev. James Hanley, Rev. D. Kieley, Rev. T. Caraher, Rev. M. Reardon, Rev. G. Stack, Rev. John Ryan, Rev. H. McNamee, Rev. E. V. Rowan.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—Mrs. McKenney, Mrs. Blood, M. McKinley, Mr. Lancoster, M. C. O'Driscoll, C. W. Pike, J. L. Jones, Miss Munroe, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. W. P. Lee, Miss Lee and sister, Mr. Holland and wife, two children and nurse, Mr. Kohel and wife, Capt. F. W. Bennett, W. C. Semple, Mr. Munroe, J. Flannig, J. G. Spear, Mr. Blakely, A. Geage and two children, A. P. Lee, F. Fleming, Miss Blakely, Miss Henderson, Mrs. R. D. Martin, J. L. Hauber, R. G. Rashing, Mrs. Greet, W. J. King, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Cack, D. O'Connor, Wm. Cleary, Mr. Hetchi, G. S. Bright, Rev. Mr. Beecher, Mr. Goldsberg, W. S. Stafford, R. J. Whalen.

In the steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—Charles Rolando, Ernest Tinance, George P. Bell and wife, Mrs. E. McGinnis, John Tunple, Jules Lachamere, Edward Allini, Adolph Aani, W. Villarytia, A. Carricabura, wife and child, Mrs. S. M. Pond, child and servant, V. Luis y Crispo, F. Gerson, A. Docantia y Noso, Paul Echsenworth, Pauline Melina, Regnina S. Alias, F. G. Bolio, Miss F. Bolio, Miss A. Bolio, C. L. Bolio.

In steam-ship Montgomery, from Savannah.—F. F. Bussell, wife, and child, W. T. Child and wife, Jacob Triest, Mrs. D. Charter, James Mooney, J. Weichselbaum, Artemus Ward, James Biddle.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:22 | Sun sets.....6:41 | Moon sets..8:57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10:23 | Gov. Island.11:12 | Hell Gate.12:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 26.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Wilmington, Holmes, Havanna, W. P. Clyde & Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Caledonia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Minnesota, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool, &c., Williams & Guion; Napoli, (Br.,) Edwards, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Arragon, (Br.,) Western, Bristol, R. E. R. Morgan's Sons; Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, &c., C. G. Francklyn; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Neptune, Bearse, Boston; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia.

Barks Agnes, Barnett, Cienfuegos, for orders, P. F. Buck & Co.; Mimi P., (Aust.,) Thiam, Rotterdam, Slocovich & Co.; Johannes Bod, (Norw.,) Red, Antwerp, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Morning Light, (Br.,) Travis, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton; Heiress, Caulkins, Galveston, &c., Spofford Bros. & Co.; Amaldi, (Port.,) Millo, Rio Janeiro, for orders, C. Ludmann.

Brigs Rosalia Starrita, (Ital.,) Capiello, Odessa, John C. Seager; L. and W. Armstrong, Stover, Ponce, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Mary Grace, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolfe & Co.; Hiram Abiff, Tibbits, Sagua, Cuba, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jamieson, Liverpool Aug. 12 and Queenstown 13, with mdse. and 35 cabin and 357 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 17, lat. 49 20, lon. 27 32, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 49 07, lon. 28 40, passed a schooner-rigged steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 49, lon. 29 04, exchanged signals with brig Samuel Munro bound E.; 23d, lat. 42 03, lon. 59 55, passed ship Hooghley bound W.; same dat, lat. 42 20, lon. 60 20, passed a Bergen steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Aug. 23, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Aug. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Morton, Havana Aug 21, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Italia, (Br.,) Greig, Glasgow Aug. 13, via Moville 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Aug. 23, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Ship Edith Troop, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Calcutta April 9, and Sand Heads 10th, with mdse. to Wells, Edmonds & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Enoch Train, (of Boston,) Thompson, Manila 135 ds., with mdse. to Frederick Baker. Passed the Cape of Good Hope June 26, and crossed the equator July 29 in lat. 39. Had strong N. W. gales for 14 ds. off the Cape.

Ship Ellen Austin, Borden, London July 21, and Isle of Wight 23d, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Aug. 12, lat. 44 45, lon. 43 16, exchanged signals with ship Ventus, bound E.

Ship Athena, (Br.,) Pierce, Bombay April 29, with mdse. to H. Sweetland & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage. Passed the Cape of Good Hope June 27, St. Helena July 18.

Ship Joven Thomas, (Port.,) Pillica, Oporto and Lisbon 27 ds., with mdse. to Hagemeyer & Bruns. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Yumuri, (of Turk's Island,) Carlisle, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Giovannina Batista, (Ital.,) Olivari, Dublin 44 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Bayard, (Norw.,) Tonnessen, Havre, 41 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Amalfi, (Ital.,) Amalfi, Seville, 35 ds., with salt, &c., to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Vesuvio, (Ital.,) Cacace, Hamburg 40 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Atlas, (Aust.,) Premuda, London, 40 days, in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Saga, (Norw.,) Olsen, Havre, 35 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Francesco Borzone, (Ital.,) Barachino, Genoa, 50 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Due Cecilia, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Swansea 41 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Hugh Burne, (of Shields,) Davidson, Alleppy May 1, and St. Helena July 14, with mdse. to J. Darrah—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Constantia, (Br.,) Sterns, Plymouth, Eng., 41 ds., in ballast, to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Bark Cassa Marittima, (Ital.,) Olivari, Genoa 43 ds., in ballast, to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Knud, (Dan.,) Nielsen, Santos 60 ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Long Reach, (of Bath,) Blair, Sydney, C. B., 11 ds., with 345 tons coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Earl H. Potter, (of St. George, Me.,) Rogers, Fernandina 8 ds., with lumber to F. D. Whiting—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Osprey, Chapman, Seal Island, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Julia and Annie, Bishop, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. L. C. Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. T. P. Abell, Carr, Wickford.

Schr. Cherub, Fletcher, Bath, with lumber to order.

Schr. R. Waterman, Hinckly, Nantucket.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Carter, Wareham.

Schr. Messenger, Hathaway, Taunton.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Arnold, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Providence.

Schr. Huntress, Sprague, New-Haven.

Schr. Allen Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 26.—Arr. steamers Centipede, from Philadelphia; Panther, from do.; bark J. Sargent, from Bangor, Wales; brigs R. H. Rich, from Pensacola; Harry, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 26.—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York; Equator, from Philadelphia; schr. J. P. Wyman, from Boston. Sld. schrs. Clara G. Land, for Bath; Wanata, for Philadelphia.

HAVANA, Aug. 26.—Steam-ship City of Merida, from New-York, arr. early this morning.

HAVANA, Aug. 26.—Steamers Columbia and City of Merida, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

The bark James Brett, from New-York, arr. yesterday.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 26.—Passed in for Baltimore—Steamer Jamaican, from West Indies; bark Bertha, from Belfast; brig Arno, from Londonderry; brig Merilla, from West Indies; schr. Minnie G. Lood, from Matanzas; schr. Shiloh, from Martinique, and a Norwegian brig from Liverpool.

Passed out—Bark Almoner, for Cork; brigs Mary Rice, for Rio; Nereus, for Pernambuco; Carl, for Brielot; Helene, for Cork; Mississippi, for Demerara.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 26.—Arr. bark Jotago, (Ital.;) brig U. R. Ross, from Caibarien; bark Flavia, from Bona; brig George Burnham, from Sagua.

SPOKEN, &c.

By ship Enoch Train, June 10, lat. 23 30 S., lon. 40 20, passed ship Isle of Wright, (Br.,) water-logged and abandoned; June 1, lat. 31 03 S., lon. 35 30 E. spoke bark Gustava, (Norw.,) from Rangoon, for London; 13th, lat. 31 53 S., lon. 33 05, bark Argus, (Norw.,) from Rangoon, for Amsterdam; July 1, lat. 33 28 S., lon. 14 07 E., ship Majestic, of Boston, from Singapore, for London; same day, ship Alice Buck, from Bassein, for Liverpool; 4th, lat. 28 27 S., lon. 10 35, bark Queen of the North, (Br.,) from Madras, for London; 7th, lat. 23 26 S., lon. 3 20 E., passed an Italian bark, showing fourth pennant, No. 3,876, from Rangoon, for Falmouth; 25th, lat. 4 58 S., lon. 30 34 W., spoke bark Silver Cloud, (Br.,) from Sunderland, for Montevideo; Aug. 22, lat. 36 52, lon. 73 41, passed bark E. McDowell, hence for Galveston.

By ship Athena, June 11, lat. 29 46, lon. 43 25 E., ship Fort Regent, (of Jersey,) from Philippine Islands, for New-York, 67 ds. out; June 12, lat. 31 18 S., lon. 34 57, ship Westminster, (Br.,) from Bassein, for Liverpool, 47 ds. out; 20th, lat. 32 36 S., lon. 30 11 E., ship L. Industrie, (Ger.,) from Java, for Rotterdam, 62 ds. out; July 8, lat. 30 53 S., lon. 18 45, ship Glenhaven, from Calcutta, for Glasgow, 57 ds. out; July 17, lat. 17 40 S., lon. 4 W., ship Talisman, (Br.,) from Port Adelaide, for Falmouth, 86 ds. out.

By ship Edith Troop, May 29, lat. 9 30 S., lon. 5 50 E., ship Star Queen, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Bremerhaven; June 17, lat. 33 52 S., lon. 20 15 E., signalized ship Isle of Wight, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for London; the Captain reported the ship leaking badly, having a gale from the W. at the time; wanted to lay by her during the night; the next day took off the officers and crew, 22 in number, also the Captain's wife and two children; landed at Cape Town July 1, and did the same day; June 24, lat. 34 14 S., lon. 25 21 E., bark Carleton, (Br.,) from Akayaba, for Falmouth, and put on board of her four seamen belonging to the ship Isle of Wight; no date, lat. 36, lon. 72, passed bark Andes, bound S.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 26.—The Hamburg-American steamer Cimbria, Capt. Stahl, from New-York Aug. 14, sailed here to-day, and proceeded for Hamburg.

MOVILLE, Aug. 26.—The Anchor Line steamer Bolivia, Capt. Taylor, from New-York Aug. 9, for Glasgow, called here yesterday, and proceeded.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 26.—The Williams and Guion steamer Wyoming, Capt. Morgan, from New-York Aug. 13, for Liverpool, called here yesterday and proceeded.

The White Star Line steamer Celtic, Capt. Thompson, from New-York Aug. 16, for Liverpool, arrived here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.—The Allan Line steam-ship Sarmatian arr. her yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 26.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Hansa, Capt. Sanders, from New-York Aug. 13, for Bremen, arr. in this harbor to-day.

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FOR ALL OTHER FACTS AND FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

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No. 1 Bond st., New-York.

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A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN PRICE WILL BE MADE FOR FURNITURE AND CURTAINS ORDERED NOW FOR DELIVERY IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

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